have been accuſtomed to pay my reſpects to him. But my mind is ſore about the envy he has ſhewn, and the real miſchief he has done, to the literary fame of my favourite Bards in his late work. And, under the influence of an unfaſhionable ſincerity, I could not prevail upon myſelf to pay my uſual homage at his ſhrine. Devotion is paid at that ſhrine more zealouſly, more univerſally, than I ever remember it to have been at any of *its* formal viſits. So true it is, that to decry the genius of others, will make the multitude ever flattered by ſeeing levelled thoſe ſuperiorities which they have grudgingly allowed, and to give tenfold credit to the abilities of the leveller. People fancy his judgement muſt needs be infallible, who can prove with fair ſhew of argument, that ſcarce any author's works are worth attention except his own. For inſtance, till the Lives of the Poets were publiſhed, our card-playing wits were contented with deſpiſing ſuch poetaſters as myſelf. When they ſaid Miſs Seward's writings are obſcure and romantic, however I might hope they were a little too hard upon them; yet, did I never conſider the deciſion as inſufferably preſumptuous—ſince their "O certainly!" was vouchſafed to the powers of a Milton and a Pope—a Prior and a Gray—and to all the poets whoſe reputation the applauſe of ſucceeding generations had placed a ſhot above the malice of Ignorance. But now, under Johnſon's authority, they ſet no bounds to their daring—and who can patiently hear every ſtrutting jay affirm, that there is little ſtrength in the wing of the Eagle, or muſic in the voice of a Nightingale?

Till Tueſday laſt I ſaw not ſince he arrived this Champion of Poetic Defamation—that day he was my father's gueſt by invitation—and it became my duty to ſhew him every civility and attention—he will not bear the ſlighteſt diſſent of opinion without becoming inſolent. I am now grown callous *in general* to the injuſtice of his deciſions. I bore to hear him ſay Beattie's Minſtrel was a dull heavy fragment, whoſe Second Book he could never prevail upon himſelf to read—bore it without any other comment than, "I gueſſed you would ſay ſo." With the ſame philoſophy and laboured inſignificance he pronounced the ſame ſentence upon Mr H—n's delightful Engliſh Garden. Not caring, however, to truſt my ſtoicism ſo far as to hear him ſpeak of you, I fervently wiſhed you might not be named through the day—for I ſuppoſed his preſumption would carry him any length. A gentleman who was of the party aſked him if he had read your Works. I roſe from my chair, intending to leave the room while that theme laſted—but my apron entangling in his buckle, I could not diſengage myſelf before I heard him ſay, "Hayley, Sir, is a Man of Genius—but I have read nothing of his except his Eſſay on Hiſtory."—"How do you like that Poem?"—Indeed it was not I who aſked the queſtion!—"I like his reproof to Gibbon—I eſteem the man for it." "And is that all that thou haſt to ſay?" muttered I to myſelf—*but to his ear I kept an indignant ſilence.*

5 Mr H. to Miſs S Oct. 25.

Your account of POMPOSO delights me—that noble Leviathan of Criticiſm, who laſhes the troubled Waters into a ſublime but miſchievous ſtorm of turbulence and mud. With all his mighty powers, he is, I think, a very odd fiſh—but I reverence him as the lord of his element. Why do you not put on the zone of Serena, and ſit patiently to hear him dilacerate the poems of your friend? He is heartily welcome to tear them as the lion tears the kid. All I have to hope is, that he will not live to write my life; yet, if he ſhould, my Ghoſt will be appeaſed, if it has but the happineſs of knowing *that you are the Commentator.*

6. Miſs S. to Mr H.

I am dubious about the epithet *noble*—but nothing can be better imagined than the Leviathan ſimile, being ſo heterogeneouſly conſtructed—at once the moſt liberal and moſt ungenerous; the moſt enlightened and the moſt dark; the moſt compaſſionate and the moſt unfeeling; the moſt friendly and the leaſt ſincere; the beſt humoured and the moſt acrimonious; the moſt ſoothing and the moſt abuſive; the moſt grateful and the moſt ungrateful; of mankind.

Liberal, becauſe his bounty, which is never with-held from the needy, has been known to divide his laſt guinea with a being ſome few degrees more diſtreſſed than himſelf—and this at a time when he earned his very bread by the labours of his pen. Ungenerous, for that he ſickens with envy over literary fame, as his Lives of the Poets ſufficiently evince. The moſt enlightened, ſince his prodigious genius and extenſive learning can

throw

throw luſtre even upon the gloom of his own malignity. The moſt dark, for his ſuperſtition and bigotry paſs belief. The moſt compaſſionate, becauſe he weeps for the unfortunate if their miſeries ariſe from diſeaſe or poverty, and will exert himſelf to relieve them. The moſt unfeeling, becauſe he laughs at ſorrow which proceeds from any other ſource—has no mercy upon reputation of any ſort, and exults over the diſgrace of thoſe whoſe religious or party principles have been different from his own. The moſt friendly, becauſe he will ſerve with alacrity thoſe whom pecuniary diſtreſs leads to ſolicit his aſſiſtance. The leaſt ſincere, becauſe in their abſence he delights to ſneer and render contemptible the very people whoſe ſociety he ſeeks—whom he cheriſhes with tenderneſs, and whoſe intereſts he promotes. The beſt humoured, becauſe to unlettered ſimplicity he is ever cheartully and uniformly indulgent. The moſt acrimonious, for his invectives are frequently unprovoked and bitter. The moſt ſoothing, ſince no man's manners are more affectionate, while implicit aſſent is given to his opinions. The moſt abuſive, ſince, from the inſtant that the ſlighteſt oppoſition is made to any of them, he exalts his voice into thunder, and "Don't talk nonſenſe," and "It is falſe," and "Sir, or Madam, if you think ſo, you think abſurdly," is the language which he intermixes with his imperious dogmas. The moſt grateful, for he will dedicate his time and attentions to very ſtupid people, from whom, or whoſe families, he ever received kindneſs and aſſiſtance in the days of his diſtreſs and poverty. The moſt ungratetul, becauſe he would as ſoon ridicule the memory of his greateſt benefactors as thoſe of indifferent people—magnify theſe foibles into crimes, and laviſh upon them the titles of Blockhead, Fool, &c &c. &c.

Anecdote of JOHN *Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

THE Duke of Marlborough, though originally a Whig, ſuffered his *ambition*, heightened by his diſappointments, to get the better of his principles; and to this he was ſo much a ſlave, that he made all his political attachments ſubſervient to it, as the two following letters unhappily evince:

In the year 1710, when he had nearly loſt all favour at court, and moſt of his friends were turned out of their offices, impelled by the keenneſs of his reſentment, on the 20th of June that year he wrote a letter to the Duke of Berwick, wherein "he acquainted him of his determination to reſign the command of the army, unleſs that, by retaining it, *he could advance the views of the Pretender*. Through his means he offered his ſervices to the court of St Germain; and concluded by demanding inſtructions *."

And yet, on the 13th of Auguſt the ſame year, he wrote the following letter to his Electoral Highneſs, afterwards George the Firſt: "I hope the Engliſh nation will not permit themſelves to be impoſed upon by the artifices of Harley and his aſſociates. Their conduct leaves no room to doubt of their deſign of placing the pretended Prince of Wales on the throne. We feel too much already their bad intentions and pernicious deſigns; but I hope to be able to employ all my attention, all my credit, and all my friends, to advance the intereſts of the Electoral Family, to prevent the deſtructive counſels of a race of men who eſtabliſh principles and form cabals which will infallibly overturn the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and with it the liberty of their country and the ſafety of Europe †."

* Original Letter quoted by Charles Hamilton, Eſq; in his "Tranſactions during the Reign of Queen Anne"

† Original Letter publiſhed by Mr Macpherſon.

SIR, *April* 18.

I HAVE often remarked, in common with my neighbours, the abſurdities which a whole ſet of people adopt, originating from the fancy of ſome admired perſonage, and to which is given the pleaſing name of Faſhion. My ſurpriſe, however, has been much increaſed lately, by reading, in the public prints, an account of a new mode of dreſs, adopted by the females of the preſent day, intended to give them an appearance of a ſtate, however reſpectable, yet, ſurely, not an elegant one. I ſhould be glad to know, if ſuch a faſhion really exiſts, from what cauſe it has taken its riſe, and if a ſimilar ſtyle of appearance was ever before introduced. I ſhall be gratified to hear it is an invention circulated to deceive us poor ruſtics; if not, I ſhall be glad to have your ſanction before I exhibit myſelf in the preſent taſte, which we muſt all comply with, be what it will. Your reader and admirer,

SYLVANA.

Gent. Mag.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

PROTEST *of the* Serene confederated REPUBLIC of POLAND *against the violent Entrance of the* Prussian *Troops into its Territories.*

FAvourable events or great misfortunes have, in turns, raised Poland to an eminent degree of splendour, or plunged it into a state of weakness and oppression; but amidst these changes of opposite circumstances, unshaken constancy has always proved the elevation of its national character.

The short interval of the four last years has seen obscured this aspect, honourable for the nation. The Diet of 1788, assembled at an epoch which, by a fortunate concourse of circumstances, presented to Poland both the hopes and means of securing the basis of its Republican government, became to it a source of evils, aggravated by their contrast with its vanished hopes. Seduction misled confident patriotism, and distorted its pure and beneficent views.

The Revolution of the 3d of May 1791, planned and effected without the support of the national will, without the concurrence of its neighbours, by transforming a Republic into a Monarchy, made despotism prevail within it, together with the dread of external storms excited by the discontent of neighbouring Courts.

A Constitution which infringed the ancient prerogatives of citizens, cemented with the blood of their ancestors, and incompatible with the political convenience of the Powers who surround us, was destitute of the basis necessary to give it solidity.

Faithful to our engagements, her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, that august ally of Poland, and the guarantee of its government, deigned to offer to the nation, in the generous assistance of her power, a flattering prospect of the re-establishment of its liberties, its independence, its sovereignty, and its integrity

Virtuous citizens, determined to prefer death to slavery, did not hesitate to adhere to views so consoling to their country, while others, retiring from their homes, and yielding to circumstances, waited only for that favourable moment which every thing seemed to presage to them. The declaration of the Court of Petersburgh secured to the Poles their Republic, a free government, national independence, and the integrity of their domains. Peace and liberty preceded the banners of the Russian troops, who entered the territories of the Republic as friends and auxiliaries. The abusive employment, however, of the national forces, in opposing an imprudent resistance, soon filled every virtuous citizen with grief, on seeing the blood of his brethren lavished without reflection.

The reign, however, of error and disorder soon disappeared, sentiments of fraternity brought together every heart. The King, the army, and the whole nation adhered to the band of Confederation formed at Targowitz on the 14th of May 1792. Trouble and consternation then gave place to emotions of hope and joy. The calm re-established at home—the support of foreign assistance—confidence founded on the justice of the cause, and on the good disposition of our neighbours, all concurred to banish uneasiness. The national character excluded every idea of persecution. The persons and property, therefore, of individuals most distinguished by their opposition to the salutary views of the Confederation were respected—Russian troops cantoned in the different Provinces every where observed strict discipline; and if some citizens now and then experienced acts of oppression, these single injuries, from which people are not entirely free on the part of national troops, even in the time of peace, were the work only of some subaltern commanders, and were redressed as soon as known.

The Confederation already imagined that it was about to accomplish its end; its labours tending to regenerate the republican Government, were already about to secure the liberty of the citizen, and to establish friendship and good understanding between it and neighbouring States; already had the Republic arrived at the period when it was about to enjoy in the bosom of peace the fruits of the active zeal of citizens, who had the courage to seize the helm of affairs at so difficult a crisis.

The purity of their intentions unveiled, dispersed the clouds of prejudice, and the nation waited with confidence for the result of labours undertaken for the public happiness.

Such was the state of things in Poland when the declaration of his Majesty the

King of Pruſſia froze every heart with terror and ſurpriſe. The motives aſſigned for the entrance of the Pruſſian troops into the territories of the Republic, could not fail to give riſe to uneaſy ſuſpicions in the minds of the Poles, whoſe character is as loyal as their conduct is open.

Alarmed by the pretended progreſs of Democracy in Poland, and ſtill more by the riſe of clubs deſtined to propagate it, "The King of Pruſſia," ſays the declaration, "when about to open a ſecond campaign, thought it would not be proper to leave behind him an enemy from whom he had every thing to fear. He conſequently conſidered it as an indiſpenſable precaution to cauſe a part of his troops to enter the territories of the Republic.

A continued correſpondence between the military commanders, the Palatinal confederations, the civil magiſtrates, and the General Confederation, having enabled the latter to aſſure itſelf, that perfect tranquillity prevailed from one end of the kingdom to the other, all extraordinary meaſures of precaution have hitherto appeared to it ſuperfluous. On ſeeing the declaration of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the general confederation, though aſtoniſhed only at the aſſertions therein announced, and no wiſe convinced of the reality of their object, diſcharged in every reſpect what it thought due to a neighbour, a friend, and an ally.—It declared in its anſwer, that no ſymptoms of diſturbance appeared in the country; that all revolutionary clubs were proſcribed; and, in ſhort, that the public force, ſupported by the preſence of the Ruſſian troops, was more than ſufficient to ſuppreſs all commotions. It therefore demanded, that his Pruſſian Majeſty would revoke the orders he had given for a body of his troops to enter the territories of the Republic. In conſequence of this anſwer, the General Confederation, in deference rather to the uneaſineſs manifeſted by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, than to the exiſtence of any neceſſity, ſent ſtrict orders to every body of troops to hold themſelves always in readineſs to march, wherever the ſmalleſt ſymptom of ferment might require their preſence.

Theſe ſteps being taken, the General Confederation and whole Nation entertained no doubt that his Pruſſian Majeſty, aſſured by ſo many motives, would order the march of his troops to be ſtopped. This deference ſeemed as conſiſtent with the laws of good neighbourhood, as with the dignity of a free nation.

Notwithſtanding, however, theſe ſolemn aſſurances, and notwithſtanding the evidence of the facts alledged in ſupport of them, the Pruſſian army advanced, and one of its detachments appeared under the walls of Thorn. Its inhabitants, faithful to their duty, having refuſed entrance to the Pruſſian troops, experienced an open attack. Cannons were planted againſt it; the gates were broken open, the municipal guard were diſlodged from their poſt; a defenceleſs city exhibited the ſpectacle of a place taken by aſſault, and the Pruſſian regiments entered it, making the air reſound with ſhouts of joy. There were no ſoldiers of the Republic in it to make reſiſtance; the city depended for ſecurity on public faith, and that was violated. At the ſame epoch different Poliſh detachments, diſperſed throughout Great Poland, were attacked and driven from their poſts by ſuperior forces.

Confiding in ſolemn engagements, and in the faith of treaties, we could never imagine that we had occaſion to apprehend a ſurpriſe or open violence, where every thing ought to have aſſured to us, that we ſhould find only friendſhip and aſſiſtance. The few troops therefore cantoned on theſe frontiers, being deſtined only to watch over the internal tranquillity, inſtead of being armed for war, were even unprovided with cannon.

The high idea which we have formed of the juſtice and magnanimity of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, increaſes our hopes, that that Prince, enlightened by our anſwer, will ſtop the conſequences of his firſt reſolution, and that, inſtead of wiſhing to give ſupport to a violation already made in the Poliſh territories, he will rather endeavour to convince the nation of his conſtant good will, by cauſing his troops to evacuate the domains of the Republic. Reſting on the goodneſs of our cauſe, we have not to fear any kind of pretenſions injurious to any part of the States of the Republic, guaranteed by ſo many treaties, and particularly by that of 1775, which binds his Pruſſian Majeſty, as it does the two other neighbouring courts.

Faithful therefore to our oath, faithful in our attachment to the ancient prerogatives

rogatives of our ancestors, and faithful to our vocation, we protest in the most solemn manner, in the face of the universe, against all usurpation of the smallest part of the States of the Republic. We openly declare that we enter into nothing, nor in any manner into any concern whatever, which may tend to dismember any part of the Polish domains; but that, on the contrary, we are ready to sacrifice even the last drop of our blood in defence of our liberty and integrity. In short, we hope that the two Imperial Courts connected by their guarantee, and that even all powers, in consequence of the reciprocity of national interests, will not behold with an eye of indifference a manifest violation of the right of nations, violent attempts made against the tranquillity of a neighbouring and friendly State, and the open invasion of its domains. We expect, above all, that the august Sovereign in whom we have placed all our confidence, and who, in the face of Europe, has vowed to us good will, will not suffer the splendour of her renown to be obscured, and will rather think it becoming the magnanimity of her soul to add to the multitude of memorable acts which have immortalized her, one no less glorious, that of stretching out, at this critical period, the hand of assistance to a free nation, worthy in every respect to excite general interest.

In thus manifesting the purity of our intentions we declare, in short, that our efforts are animated by no other views than those of transmitting to our posterity, the free, independent, and well-organized Republic; and that we will either preserve entire this Republic, which we have regenerated, or that not one of us will survive its destruction.

Done at Grodno in the Sitting of the General Confederation of the two Nations, 3d February, 1793.

(L. S.) Signed by

STANISLAUS FELIX POTOCKI, Grand Master of Artillery, and Marshal of the General Confederation of the Crown; ALEXANDER PRINCE SAPIEHA, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, and Marshal of the General Confederation of that Ducky.

And by a great number of the Counsellors of the Confederation, and of other Citizens.

EDICT *of the* EMPRESS *of* RUSSIA, *addressed to her Senate on Feb* 8. 1793.

THE troubles which have prevailed in France since the year 1789, cannot fail to have excited the attention of every regular government. As long as there remained any hope that time and circumstances would contribute to bring to a sense of their duty the minds of those that were misled, and that order and legitimate authority would there recover their ancient vigour, we tolerated the residence of the French in our territories, and permitted our subjects to communicate with them. But having observed in their country the still greater and greater progress of insurrection and disobedience towards their sovereign, accompanied by an obstinate intention, not only to consolidate among them the principles of impiety, of anarchy, and of every description of immorality, but also to propagate them over the whole extent of the globe, we have interrupted our political correspondence with France, by recalling our minister with his suite, as well as by dismissing from our Court the charge des affairs of that power—a measure to which we were determined by this new consideration, that the respective missions having been established between us and the King, it was incompatible with our dignity, after the latter had been deprived of his authority, and kept, under a scandalous constraint, in continual apprehensions, to have, in any manner whatever, the appearance of wishing to treat with the usurpers of his rights and government. Now that the measure of the atrocities which have soiled that unhappy land, and the universal horror they have inspired, are at their height—now that more than seven hundred monsters have been found, who have abused the power they had arrogated to themselves by the most criminal means, and that to such an extent as to lay their parricidal hands on the life of the Lord's anointed, of their lawful Master, cruelly and inhumanly immolated on the 21st of January last, we think ourselves bound by God and our conscience, until the justice of the Most High shall have confounded the authors of so horrible a crime, and it shall have pleased his holy will to terminate the calamities by which France is now afflicted, not to permit, between our empire and that kingdom, any of the relations which subsist between civilized and

legitimately conſtituted ſtates. We, in conſequence, order as follows.

The ſuſpenſion of the treaty of commerce concluded on the 30th of December 1786.

The prohibition of the entry of French veſſels, under their own flag or any other, into our ports; equally prohibiting our merchants and ſhipmaſters from ſending their veſſels into the ports of France.

The diſmiſſal of the heretofore French conſuls, vice-conſuls, agents, &c.

We order that the French of both ſexes, without any exception, ſhall quit our empire; except ſuch as ſhall manifeſt their deſire of abjuring, by oath, the principles of impiety and ſedition, at this time profeſſed in their country.

The abjuration is to be made in a catholic church, where any ſuch is to be found, and in the preſence of the magiſtrates of the place.

All our ſubjects are prohibited from travelling in France, or from having the leaſt communication with the French, either in their own country, or in the territories into which they have carried their arms.

The introduction into Ruſſia of gazettes, journals, and other periodical works publiſhed in France, is prohibited.

Laſtly, we forbid the permiſſion of entry into our empire to any French native, without producing a certificate from the French princes, and being obliged to make the abjuration above mentioned.

MANIFESTO *and* DECLARATION *of his* PRUSSIAN MAJESTY *to the City of* DANTZICK.

THE ſame motives which induced his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia to order a corps of his troops to enter a diſtrict of Great Poland, put his Majeſty alſo under the neceſſity of making ſure of the city of Dantzick and its dependencies.

Forbearing to mention the quite unamicable diſpoſitions which this city has for many years evinced againſt Pruſſia, it has now become the ſeat of an audacious ſect, which proceeds from tranſgreſſion to tranſgreſſion, and ſeeks to propagate them by the polluted ſervices of its votaries and accomplices.

One of thoſe villains has met with an open reception at Dantzick itſelf, after having laboured in vain to circulate the venom of its doctrine in the boſom of a happy and loyal nation, and he could not be wreſted from the hands of his protectors but by dint of remonſtrances.

This recent example, other frequent abuſes of a liberty ill underſtood, the cloſe connections which the rebels in France and Poland keep up with a party, which by the boldneſs of its principles predominates over the plurality of well diſpoſed citizens; and laſtly, the facility with which the common enemy procures to himſelf, by means of his adherents at Dantzick, all kinds of proviſions, and eſpecially corn; theſe are ever ſo many objects which ought to have drawn the King's notice to this city, and to have induced him to keep it within its proper bounds, and to take care of the ſafety and tranquillity of the neighbouring provinces of Pruſſia.

To this end his Pruſſian Majeſty, after having agreed with other Powers intereſted in this, has charged his Lieutenant General M. de Raumez to take poſſeſſion of the city of Dantzick and its dependencies, with a ſufficient body of troops, with a view of preſerving there good order and public tranquillity.

It only reſts with the inhabitants to gain the King's good-will, by a quiet and prudent conduct in receiving and treating his Majeſty's troops in a friendly manner, and granting them neceſſary ſuccour and aſſiſtance.

The General and Commandant will not be remiſs on his own part to obſerve the moſt rigorous diſcipline, and to grant his protection to all thoſe who in this caſe may require it.

Whereas theſe are the ſentiments of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the King flatters himſelf that the Magiſtrates of Dantzick will not heſitate to accede to them, and to ſecond in this manner the ſalutary views, of which they will be the firſt to feel the effects.

Done at Berlin, Feb 24, 1793.

MEMORIAL *preſented to the* STATES-GENERAL by Lord Auckland, *the Britiſh Ambaſſador, and* Count Starhemberg, *Imperial Envoy Extraordinary.*

High and Mighty Lords,

IT is known that towards the month of September in the laſt year, his Britannic Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes have conjunctively given a ſolemn aſſurance that in caſe the imminent danger which at that time threatened the lives of their

Moſt

Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties and their Family ſhould be realized, his Majeſty and their Mightineſſes would not fail to take the moſt efficacious meaſures to prevent the perſons who could be guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, from finding an aſylum in their reſpective States.

This event, which was anticipated with ſo much horror, has taken place, and the divine vengeance appeared not to have been tardy in its purſuit. Some of thoſe deteſtable regicides are already in a ſituation to be reached by the ſword of the law. Others are as yet in the midſt of the people whom they have plunged into an abyſs of evils; to which famine, anarchy, and a civil war, are now about to ſuperadd new calamities.—Every event which we witneſs, concurs to make us believe, that the end is not far diſtant of thoſe unfortunate men, whoſe madneſs and whoſe atrocities have penetrated with aſtoniſhment and indignation all thoſe who adhere to the principles of religion, of morality, or of humanity.

In conſequence, the underſigned ſubmit to the enlightened judgement and wiſdom of their High Mightineſſes, whether it may not be found proper to employ all the means which are in their power to forbid the entrance of their Eſtates in Europe, or their Colonies, to all the members of the ſelf-ſtyled National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council, who have taken part, directly or indirectly, in the crime before alluded to, and if they ſhould be diſcovered and arreſted, to cauſe them to be delivered into the hands of juſtice, that they may be made to ſerve as a leſſon and example to the human race!

AUCKLAND.

LOUIS C. DE STARHEMBORG.

Hague, April 5. 1793.

Account of Mr JOHN SMEATON, *concluded from p.* 191.

MR Smeaton having now got into full buſineſs as civil engineer, it is not my intention, nor is it in my power, to enumerate the variety of concerns he was engaged in; I ſhall touch upon ſome of the principal ones ſlightly. He made the river Calder navigable; a work that required great ſkill and judgement, owing to the very impetuous floods in that river: he planned and attended the execution of the great Canal in Scotland, for conveying the trade of the country either to the Atlantic or German Ocean; and having brought it, I believe, to the place originally intended, he declined a handſome yearly ſalary, in order that he might attend to the multiplicity of his other buſineſs.

On the opening of the great arch at London bridge, the excavation around and under the ſterlings was ſo conſiderable, that the bridge was thought to be in great danger of falling. He was then in Yorkſhire, and was ſent for by expreſs, and arrived with the utmoſt diſpatch, I think it was on a Saturday morning, when the apprehenſion of the bridge was ſo general, that few would paſs over or under it. He applied himſelf immediately to examine it, and to ſound about the ſterlings as minutely as he could, and the committee being called together, adopted his advice, which was, to repurchaſe the ſtones that had been taken from the middle pier, then lying in Moorfields, and to throw them into the river to guard the ſterlings *. Nothing ſhews the apprehenſions of the bridge falling more than the alacrity with which this advice was purſued; the ſtones were re-purchaſed that day, horſes, carts, and barges were got ready, and they began the work on Sunday morning. Thus Mr Smeaton, in all human probability, ſaved London bridge from falling, and ſecured it till more effectual methods could be taken.

In the ſummer of 1771, when, through the multiplicity of his buſineſs he was travelling in Ireland, Scotland, and England, I concluded a joint purchaſe for himſelf and me, of the works for ſupplying Deptford and Greenwich with water, which, being an extenſive undertaking, we ſaw from the firſt would require much pains and addreſs to manage; and ſoon after, by papers put into our hands, we found that for a long ſeries of years it had been a loſing purſuit to all former proprietors; this, therefore,

* This method of ſtopping the impetuous ravages of water, he had practiſed before with ſucceſs, on the river Calder. On my calling on him in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, he ſhewed me the effects of a great flood, which had made a conſiderable paſſage over the land; this he ſtopped at the bank of the river, by throwing a quantity of large rough ſtones, which, with the ſand and other materials waſhed down by the river filling up their interſtices, had become a barrier to keep the river in its uſual courſe.

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called forth all his ſkill, and our joint addreſs in the management. His language, either in ſpeaking or writing, was ſo ſtrong and perſpicuous, that there was no miſunderſtanding his meaning; and I had that confidence in his abilities, as never to conſider any plan of improvement which he propoſed, but only to ſee it executed with ſcrupulous exactneſs; at the ſame time, he was ſo open to reaſon in all matters, that during a conſtant communication of our opinions for upwards of twenty years, after we had laid them fully before each other, we always agreed, *never had the ſlighteſt difference*, and brought this undertaking to be of general uſe to thoſe it was intended for, and moderately beneficial to ourſelves.

The vaſt variety of mills Mr Smeaton conſtructed, ſo greatly to the ſatisfaction and advantage of the owners, will ſhew the great uſe he made of his experiments in 1752 and 1753; and indeed he ſcarcely truſted to theory in any caſe where he could have an opportunity to inveſtigate it by experiment; and for this he built a ſteam-engine at Auſthorpe, and made experiments thereon, purpoſely to aſcertain the power of Newcomen's ſteam engine, which he improved and brought to a far greater degree of certainty, both in its conſtruction and powers, than it was before.

Mr Smeaton, during many years of his life, was a conſtant attendant on Parliament, his opinion being continually called for; and here his ſtrength of judgement and perſpicuity of expreſſion had its full diſplay: it was his conſtant cuſtom, when applied to, to plan or ſupport any meaſure, to make himſelf fully acquainted with it, and ſee its merits, before he would engage in it; by this caution, added to the clearneſs of his deſcription, and the integrity of his heart, he ſeldom failed having the bill he ſupported carried into an act of parliament. No one was heard with more attention, nor had any one ever more confidence placed in his teſtimony; in the courts of law he had ſeveral compliments paid him from the Bench by Lord Mansfield and others, for the new light he threw on difficult ſubjects.

About the year 1785, Mr Smeaton's health began to decline, and he then took the reſolution to endeavour to avoid all the buſineſs he could, ſo that he might have leiſure to publiſh an account of his inventions and works, which was certainly the firſt wiſh of his heart; for he has often told me, "he thought he could not render ſo much ſervice to his country as by doing that." He got only his account of the Edyſtone lighthouſe completed, and ſome preparations to his intended Treatiſe on Mills, for he could not reſiſt the ſolicitations of his friends in various works; and Mr Aubert, whom he greatly loved and reſpected, being choſen chairman of Ramſgate harbour, prevailed upon him to accept the place of engineer to that harbour; and to their joint efforts the public is chiefly indebted for the improvements that have been made there within theſe few years, which fully appears in a report that Mr Smeaton gave in to the board of truſtees in 1791, which they immediately publiſhed.

Mr Smeaton being at Auſthorpe, walking in his garden on the 16th of September laſt, was ſtruck with the palſy, and died the 28th of October. In his illneſs I had ſeveral letters from him, ſigned with his name, but wrote and ſigned by another's pen; the diction of them ſhewed the ſtrength of his mind had not left him.—In one written the 26th of September, after minutely deſcribing his health and feelings, he ſays, "in conſequence of the foregoing, I conclude myſelf nine-tenths dead, and the greateſt favour the Almighty can do me (as I think) will be to complete the other part; but as it is likely to be a lingering illneſs, it is only in his power to ſay when that is likely to happen."

Having given a few traits of the life and works of Mr Smeaton, chiefly from memory, I ſhall now briefly ſum up his character from my own knowledge.—Mr Smeaton had a warmth of expreſſion that might appear to thoſe who did not know him well to border on harſhneſs; but thoſe more intimately acquainted with him, knew it aroſe from the intenſe application of his mind, which was always in the purſuit of truth, or engaged in inveſtigating difficult ſubjects. He would ſometimes break out haſtily, when any thing was ſaid that did not tally with his ideas; and he would not give up any thing he argued for, till his mind was convinced by ſound reaſoning.

In all the ſocial duties of life he was exemplary; he was a moſt affectionate huſband, a good father, a warm, zealous, and ſincere friend, always ready to aſſiſt thoſe he reſpected, and often before

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it was pointed out to him in what way he could ſerve them. He was a lover and encourager of merit wherever he found it; and many men are in a great meaſure indebted for their preſent ſituation to his aſſiſtance and advice. As a companion, he was always entertaining and inſtructive, and none could ſpend their time in his company without improvement.

As a civil engineer, when his works are publiſhed, they will do his talents more juſtice than I can. I have ſpent many evenings with him in the laſt twenty years, in a ſociety of civil engineers, which he was one of the firſt to promote, and where he was always heard with great attention, and held in particular eſteem As a man I always admired and reſpected him, and his memory will ever be moſt dear to me.

P. S. Since writing the above, I perceive I have left unnoticed Mr Smeaton's improvement of the air pump, of the pyrometer, and hygrometer, and his experiments on many other philoſophical matters, which, I truſt, will appear when his life and works are publiſhed.

Execution of Louis XVI. King of the French.

FOR this laſt ſad ſcene, the Executive Council, in obedience to a decree of the Convention, made the following arrangement.

" *Jan.* 20. *ſecond year of the Republic.* The proviſional Executive Council, deliberating on the meaſures to be taken for the execution of the decree of the National Convention of the 15th, 17th, 19th, and 20th of January 1793, reſolves the following regulations:

" I. The execution of the ſentence of Louis Capet ſhall take place to-morrow (Monday January 21).

" II. The place of execution ſhall be La Place de la Revolution, *ci-devant* Louis XV. between the Pedeſtal and the Champs Eliſées.

" III. Louis Capet ſhall ſet out from the Temple at eight o'clock in the morning, ſo that the execution may take place at noon.

" IV. The commiſſioners of the department of Paris, the commiſſioners of the municipality, and two members of the criminal tribunal, ſhall aſſiſt at the execution, the ſecretary regiſter of the tribunal ſhall draw up a minute of it, and the ſaid commiſſioners, and members of the tribunal, as ſoon as the execution is over, ſhall come to give an account of it to the council, who ſhall continue in a ſtate of permanent ſitting during the whole day.

By the Proviſional Executive Council,
ROLAND, CLAVIERE, MONGE,
LE BRUN, GARAT, PACHE."

Accordingly between eight and nine o'clock in the morning of Monday Jan. 21. Louis proceeded from his apartments in the Temple, and got into the Mayor's carriage, who accompanied him, as did alſo M. Edgworth or de Fermon, an Iriſh Prieſt, whom he requeſted might attend him. Louis was dreſſed in a brown great coat, white waiſtcoat, black breeches and ſtockings; his hair was dreſſed.

The proceſſion, commanded by General Santerre, proceeded along the Boulevards to the Place de la Revolution. One hundred gendarmes on horſeback formed an advanced guard to the proceſſion. The rear guard was compoſed of one hundred national guards from the military ſchool, alſo mounted. Various reſerves of cavalry lined the proceſſion and patroled the outſkirts of the city.

The unfortunate Monarch arrived at the foot of the ſcaffold at twenty minutes paſt ten. He mounted the ſcaffold with firmneſs and dignity—he appeared deſirous to addreſs the people, but even this laſt wiſh was denied him,—Drums and trumpets drowned his voice. He was however heard to ſay, " Frenchmen, I die innocent; I forgive my enemies; I wiſh that my death may be uſeful to the people." He was then conducted to the Guillotine, and ſaid, as he placed himſelf upon it, " I commit my ſoul to God." His head was inſtantly ſevered from his body.

After his death, the neareſt ſpectators divided among them what of his hair had been cut off by the ſtroke of the Guillotine! and ſeveral perſons were ſo inhuman as to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they afterwards carried about crying, " Behold the blood of a tyrant!"

When the executioner ſhewed his head to the people, cries of " *Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!*" were heard on all ſides, and ſeveral groups made uſe of the following expreſſions: " We always wiſhed well to him, but he never wiſhed well to us!"—Many, however, ſhewed e-

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motions of a different nature, but which they were obliged to conceal as much as poſſible, for their own perſonal ſafety.

His body was tranſported to the pariſh church of *La Magdalene*, where it was interred, without any inſult being offered to it, between the perſons who loſt their lives during the illuminations on account of his marriage, and the Swiſs who fell on the 10th of Auguſt.

The following is the report upon the death of Louis XVI. made to the Commons, by Jacques Roux, Prieſt and Preacher of the Sans Culottes, one of the Commiſſioners named by the Commons to aſſiſt at the execution of Louis.

"We went to the Temple, where we announced to the tyrant, that the hour for his execution was arrived. He deſired ſome minutes alone with his confeſſor. He wanted to give us a parcel for you; but we obſerved, 'we were only charged to conduct him to the ſcaffold.' He anſwered, 'That is true;' and gave the packet to one of our colleagues. He recommended his family; and requeſted that Clery, his valet-de-chambre, ſhould be that of the *Queen*; and then haſtily ſaid, *of his wife.* He further requeſted, that his old ſervants at Verſailles ſhould not be forgotten. He ſaid to Santerre, '*Marchons*, let us go on;' he walked through one court, and got into the carriage in the ſecond. The moſt perfect ſilence reigned during the whole proceſſion. Nothing happened. We went up into the offices of the Marine, to prepare the Proces-verbal. We never loſt ſight of Capet till we arrived at the Guillotine. He arrived there at ten minutes after ten; he was three minutes getting out of the carriage; he wiſhed to harangue the people; Santerre oppoſed it. His head was ſevered from his body. The citizens dipped their pikes and handkerchiefs in his blood."

Santerre. "You have heard an exact account of all that paſſed. Louis Capet wanted to ſpeak of mercy to the people, but I would not let him."

Thus has ended the life of Louis XVI. after a period of four years detention, during which he experienced from his ſubjects every ſpecies of ignominy and cruelty which a people could inflict on the moſt ſanguinary tyrant; who was proclaimed at the commencement of his reign, The Friend of the People, and by the Conſtituent Aſſembly, The Reſtorer of their Liberties. Neither his own natural goodneſs of heart, his deſire to procure the happineſs of his ſubjects, nor that ancient love which the French entertained for their monarch, has been ſufficient to ſave him from this fatal judgement. — He was born Aug. 23 1754, married Maria Antonietta of Auſtria May 16. 1770, and aſcended the throne May 10. 1774.

LAST WILL *and* TESTAMENT *of* LOUIS XVI *written by himſelf.*

IN the name of the Moſt Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, this day, the 21ſt of Dec. 1792, I, Louis, the Sixteenth of that name King of France, having been for more than four months impriſoned with my family in the tower of the temple at Paris, by thoſe who were my ſubjects, and deprived of all communication whatſoever, ever ſince the 11th inſtant, with my own family; moreover, being implicated in a trial of which it is impoſſible to foreſee the iſſue, on account of the paſſions of men, and for which no pretext or means can be found in any exiſting law; having only God for the witneſs of my thoughts, and to whom I can addreſs myſelf, I here declare, in his preſence, my laſt will and ſentiments.

I leave my ſoul to God, my Creator, I pray him to receive it in mercy, and not to judge it according to its deſerts, but according to thoſe of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who offered himſelf a ſacrifice to God his Father, for us men, however unworthy, and for me the moſt unworthy. I die in the union of our mother, the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman Church, who holds her powers by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion from St Peter, to whom Jeſus Chriſt entruſted them. I firmly believe and acknowledge every thing contained in the commandments of God and the church, the ſacraments and myſteries ſuch as the church teaches and hath always taught them; I have never pretended to make myſelf a judge of the different modes of explaining the dogmas which divide the church of Jeſus Chriſt, but I have conformed, and will always conform, if God grants me life, to the deciſions which the higher eccleſiaſtics of the Holy Catholic Church give, and ſhall give, conformably to the diſcipline of the church followed ſince Jeſus Chriſt. I lament, with all my heart, our brethren who may be in error, but I pretend not to judge them, and I love them no leſs in

in Jeſus Chriſt according to what Chriſtian charity teaches us; I pray God to pardon me all my ſins; I have endeavoured to know them ſcrupulouſly, to deteſt them, and to humble myſelf in his preſence. Not being able to avail myſelf of the miniſtry of a Catholic prieſt, I pray God to receive the confeſſion which I have made, and above all my profound repentance for having put my name (though it was againſt my will) to acts which may be contrary to the diſcipline and belief of the Catholic church, to which I have always remained ſincerely united in heart; I pray God to accept of my firm reſolution, if he grant me life, to make uſe as ſoon as I can of the miniſtry of a Catholic prieſt, to confeſs myſelf of all my ſins, and to receive the ſacrament of repentance; I requeſt all thoſe whom I have offended through inadvertence, for I do not recollect having knowingly offended any one, or thoſe to whom I may have given bad example or ſcandal, to forgive me the evil which they think I have done them.

I intreat all charitable perſons to join their prayers with mine to obtain of God the pardon of my ſins.

I forgive, with all my heart, thoſe who have made themſelves my enemies without my having given them any cauſe; and I pray God to forgive them, as well as thoſe who, through falſe or miſtaken zeal, have done me much evil.

I recommend to God, my wife, my children, my ſiſter, my aunts, my brothers, and all thoſe who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatſoever. I pray God particularly to look with the eyes of mercy on my wife, my children, and my ſiſter, who have long been the partners of my ſufferings; to ſuſtain them by his grace, if they ſhould loſe me, and as long as they ſhall remain in this periſhable world. I recommend my children to my wife; I have never doubted her maternal tenderneſs for them. I recommend to her, above all, to make them good Chriſtians, and honeſt members of ſociety; to make them conſider the grandeurs of this world, if they are condemned to prove them, but as things dangerous and periſhable, and to turn their views towards the only and ſolid glory of eternity. I requeſt my ſiſter to continue her tenderneſs to my children, and to be a mother to them, if they ſhould have the misfortune to loſe their own.

I entreat my wife to forgive me all the evils which ſhe ſuffers on my account, and the uneaſineſs which I may have cauſed her in the courſe of our union; as ſhe may be aſſured, that I remember nothing againſt her, if ſhe thinks ſhe has any thing to reproach herſelf with.

I earneſtly recommend to my children, next to their duty to God, which they ought to prefer to every thing, to maintain mutual union, ſubmiſſion, and obedience to their mother, and gratitude for all the cares which ſhe incurs for them, and in memory of me.

I entreat them to conſider my ſiſter as a ſecond mother.

I recommend to my ſon, if he ſhould have the misfortune to become a King, to think that he owes himſelf entirely to the good of his fellow-citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and all reſentment, and eſpecially whatever relates to the misfortunes and uneaſineſs which I experience; that he cannot promote the good of the people but by reigning according to the laws; but, at the ſame time, that a King cannot make the laws reſpected, and do the good he wiſhes, but in proportion as he has the neceſſary authority; and that, without this, being fettered in his operations, and inſpiring no reſpect, he is more injurious than uſeful. I recommend to my ſon to take care of all the perſons who are attached to me, as far as his circumſtances ſhall give him the means; to think that this is a ſacred debt which I have contracted to the children or relations of thoſe who have died for me, and next, to thoſe who are unfortunate on my account. I know that there are many perſons of thoſe who were attached to me, who have not conducted themſelves towards me as they ought, and who have even ſhewn me ingratitude; but I forgive them (often, in the moment of trouble and effervescence, a man is not maſter of himſelf); and I entreat my ſon, if he ſhould have the opportunity, to remember only their misfortunes. I could wiſh to teſtify my gratitude to thoſe who have diſplayed a true and diſintereſted attachment to me. On the one hand, if I was ſenſibly affected by the ingratitude and diſloyalty of perſons to whom I had never ſhewn any thing but favours, to them, their relations, or friends; on the other, I have had the conſolation of ſeeing the gratuitous attachment and intereſt which many perſons have ſhewn

motions of a different nature, but which they were obliged to conceal as much as poſſible, for their own perſonal ſafety.

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Last Will *and* Testament *of* Louis XVI *written by himſelf.*

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I leave my ſoul to God, my Creator, I pray him to receive it in mercy, and not to judge it according to its deſerts, but according to thoſe of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who offered himſelf a ſacrifice to God his Father, for us men, however unworthy, and for me the moſt unworthy. I die in the union of our mother, the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman Church, who holds her powers by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion from St Peter, to whom Jeſus Chriſt entruſted them. I firmly believe and acknowledge every thing contained in the commandments of God and the church, the ſacraments and myſteries ſuch as the church teaches and hath always taught them; I have never pretended to make myſelf a judge of the different modes of explaining the dogmas which divide the church of Jeſus Chriſt, but I have conformed, and will always conform, if God grants me life, to the deciſions which the higher eccleſiaſtics of the Holy Catholic Church give, and ſhall give, conformably to the diſcipline of the church followed ſince Jeſus Chriſt. I lament, with all my heart, our brethren who may be in error, but I pretend not to judge them, and I love them no leſs

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in Jesus Christ according to what Christian charity teaches us; I pray God to pardon me all my sins; I have endeavoured to know them scrupulously, to detest them, and to humble myself in his presence. Not being able to avail myself of the ministry of a Catholic priest, I pray God to receive the confession which I have made, and above all my profound repentance for having put my name (though it was against my will) to acts which may be contrary to the discipline and belief of the Catholic church, to which I have always remained sincerely united in heart; I pray God to accept of my firm resolution, if he grant me life, to make use as soon as I can of the ministry of a Catholic priest, to confess myself of all my sins, and to receive the sacrament of repentance; I request all those whom I have offended through inadvertence, for I do not recollect having knowingly offended any one, or those to whom I may have given bad example or scandal, to forgive me the evil which they think I have done them.

I intreat all charitable persons to join their prayers with mine to obtain of God the pardon of my sins.

I forgive, with all my heart, those who have made themselves my enemies without my having given them any cause; and I pray God to forgive them, as well as those who, through false or mistaken zeal, have done me much evil.

I recommend to God, my wife, my children, my sister, my aunts, my brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatsoever. I pray God particularly to look with the eyes of mercy on my wife, my children, and my sister, who have long been the partners of my sufferings; to sustain them by his grace, if they should lose me, and as long as they shall remain in this perishable world. I recommend my children to my wife; I have never doubted her maternal tenderness for them. I recommend to her, above all, to make them good Christians, and honest members of society; to make them consider the grandeurs of this world, if they are condemned to prove them, but as things dangerous and perishable, and to turn their views towards the only and solid glory of eternity. I request my sister to continue her tenderness to my children, and to be a mother to them, if they should have the misfortune to lose their own.

I entreat my wife to forgive me all the evils which she suffers on my account, and the uneasiness which I may have caused her in the course of our union; as she may be assured, that I remember nothing against her, if she thinks she has any thing to reproach herself with.

I earnestly recommend to my children, next to their duty to God, which they ought to prefer to every thing, to maintain mutual union, submission, and obedience to their mother, and gratitude for all the cares which she incurs for them, and in memory of me.

I entreat them to consider my sister as a second mother.

I recommend to my son, if he should have the misfortune to become a King, to think that he owes himself entirely to the good of his fellow-citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and all resentment, and especially whatever relates to the misfortunes and uneasiness which I experience; that he cannot promote the good of the people but by reigning according to the laws; but, at the same time, that a King cannot make the laws respected, and do the good he wishes, but in proportion as he has the necessary authority; and that, without this, being fettered in his operations, and inspiring no respect, he is more injurious than useful. I recommend to my son to take care of all the persons who are attached to me, as far as his circumstances shall give him the means; to think that this is a sacred debt which I have contracted to the children or relations of those who have died for me, and next, to those who are unfortunate on my account. I know that there are many persons of those who were attached to me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they ought, and who have even shewn me ingratitude; but I forgive them (often, in the moment of trouble and effervescence, a man is not master of himself); and I entreat my son, if he should have the opportunity, to remember only their misfortunes. I could wish to testify my gratitude to those who have displayed a true and disinterested attachment to me. On the one hand, if I was sensibly affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of persons to whom I had never shewn any thing but favours, to them, their relations, or friends; on the other, I have had the consolation of seeing the gratuitous attachment and interest which many persons have shewn

I entreat them to accept of my thanks; in the situation in which things still are, I should be afraid of bringing them into danger, if I were to speak more explicitly; but I recommend particularly to my son to seek all occasions of discovering them.

I should, nevertheless, think that I calumniated the sentiments of the nation, did I not openly recommend to my son, M. M. de Chamilly and Hu, whom their true attachment to me induced to shut themselves up with me in this mournful residence, and who were near being the unhappy victims of what they did. I also recommend to him Cleri, with whose attention I had every reason to be satisfied since he has been with me. As it is he who has remained with me to the last, I request M. M. of the Commune to deliver to him my clothes, my books, my watch, my purse, and the other little effects which have been deposited in the Council of the Commons.

I also most willingly forgive those who guarded me, the ill-treatment and severity which they thought it their duty to make me suffer. I have found some feeling and compassionate souls—may they enjoy the tranquillity of heart, which ought to spring from their manner of thinking?

I entreat M. M. de Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to receive here my thanks; and the expression of my sensibility, for all the care and all the pains which they took for me.

I conclude by declaring, before God, and ready to appear before him, that I reproach myself with none of the crimes which are alledged against me.

Done in duplicate at the Tower of the Temple, December 25. 1792. LOUIS.

PARLIAMENT.

On Feb 25. the Commons in a committee took into consideration the income and expenditure of the East-India Company's settlements. Mr Dundas stated, that by accounts brought by the Ganges, Tippoo's engagements had been faithfully complied with. The exports to India and China had increased very rapidly from 1784, when they amounted to 400,000 l. whereas they last year amounted to above one million. In future it was intended that leave should be given annually to transfer to England debts to the amount of half a million, in order to prevent persons in India from engaging in foreign trade. By this transfer interest would be reduced to six per cent. and this transfer of debt would increase the surplus in such a degree, that in eight years the whole amount of the debts bearing interest in India would be only three millions Sterling. Below three millions it would not be wise to reduce it; because the existence of some debt would bind the natives to the government of this country, and attach them more strongly to its interests. The Rt Hon. Gentleman reverted to the debts at home, for the discharge of which two methods had been suggested.—The first was by instalments. The second, of which he approved, was by raising the capital one million. This last method would increase the export trade, and had received the approbation of a large assembly of proprietors of East India stock. On the present day he wished to avoid saying any thing on the business of the renewal of the charter; but he could not deny himself the expression of the satisfaction he felt in announcing to the House, that at the end of the war, which at its commencement had been declared by some ruinous to the company—that that company, so far from being in a state of ruin, was enabled, by a surplus on her revenue and trade, to add from this time forwards, the sum of 500 000 l. annually to the revenue of Great Britain.

Taking the current rupee at 2 s. the pagoda at 8 s. and the Bombay rupee at 2 s. 3 d. he concluded with moving the following resolutions:

N°		
1.	Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on an average of 3 years, 1787 8 to 1789 90, amounted to	L. 6,897,730
	Charges ditto, -	5,233,717
2.	Net revenues on same average, after allowing for Bencoolen and Pinang 50,000 l. amounted to	L. 1,614,013
3.	Country ceded by Tippoo Sultaun stated at pagodas,	13,16,765
	Estimated by the Directors at	L. 390,000
4.	Future revenues of India estimated at, per ann.	L. 6,963,625
	Charges, including commercial do. do. -	5,342,575
5.	Net revenues, after civil, military, and commercial charges, -	L. 1,621,050
6.	Debts on Jan. 31. 1792, in India amounted to	C. Rs. 9,08,45,508

7. A-

7. Amount of debts in India bearing intereſt Jan. 31. 1792, -	C. Rs	6,93,39,432
Amount of that intereſt	C. Rs.	59,22,000
Amount from later date,	L.	6,669,082
And intereſt on that -		561,920
8. Net ſurplus, eſtimated at, per ann. after paying all charges and intereſt,		1,059,127
9. Prime coſt of goods on average of 3 years from 1790 to 1793, per ann.	L.	2,550,728
Cuſtoms do. -		612,231
Freight and demurrage,		717,453
Charges on merchandiſe,		306,185
Total prime coſt and charges per ann. -	L.	4,186,597
10. Amount of goods ſold per ann. on an average of 3 years, -	L.	5,103,094
Exceeding prime coſt and charges, -		916,497
11. Prime coſt and charges of goods to be ſold annually in future are eſtimated at	L.	4,244,698
12. Annual ſale of goods eſtimated to amount to in future - -	L.	4,988,300
Exceeding prime coſt,		743,602
13. Profit on private trade on average of 3 years, amounted to -	L.	83,393
Eſtimated in future at -		70,000
14. Net annual ſurplus on the whole trade and revenues, after payment of dividend of 8 per cent. eſtimated at	L.	1,239,241
15. Transfer debt paid off in England in 3 years,	L.	2,821,183
16. Debts at home, excluſive of capital ſtock, including 1,354,050l. transferred debt, calculated at -	L.	10,601,069
17. Company's effects in England afloat, and including quick ſtock in China, calculated (excluſive of ſome old debts) at -	L.	13,015,449
18. Aſſets in India, by laſt advices, amounted to	C. Rs.	4,09,48,051
Excluſive of debts due to the company, amounting to -	C. Rs	3,51,83,932

Mr Wilberforce, Feb. 26. made his promiſed motion, "That the Houſe would on Thurſday reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the circumſtances of the ſlave trade."

Sir William Young oppoſed the motion, conſidering the agitation of the buſineſs in the preſent times to be dangerous. He was deſirous of time to induce the Weſt Indians to co-operate with us; and concluded by moving an amendment to the word Thurſday, for the purpoſe of inſerting in its ſtead the words "this day ſix months."

The amendment was ſupported by Meſſ. Cawthorne, Eſte, Dent, Gaſcoyne, and Lord Sheffield, who contended, that the diſcuſſion of the queſtion in the preſent ſtate of Europe, would be dangerous, impolitic, and uſeleſs.

The original motion was ſupported by Meſſ. Buxton, M. Montague, W. Smith, Fox, Pitt, and Wilberforce, who obſerved, that it went merely to the form of reviving the reſolution agreed to in the Houſe in the laſt ſeſſion, and could not be rejected by the Houſe unleſs in direct oppoſition to thoſe meaſures they had reſolved to purſue, after a full and mature inveſtigation of an immenſe maſs of evidence, and which reſolutions had been founded on the permanent baſis of juſtice and humanity.

The queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, and the original motion was negatived, there being—Ayes 53—Noes 61—Majority 8.

The queſtion being put, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee on that day ſix months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an adjournment of the queſtion to Thurſday ſe'nnight.

Mr Cawthorne and Sir William Young reſiſted the propoſition, as did Mr Jenkinſon, who obſerved, that the queſtion ought to ſleep; the ſtirring of it at preſent he deemed dangerous, and had therefore voted againſt the original queſtion.

Meſſ. Pitt, Fox, and Wilberforce, agreeing that the buſineſs could be brought before the Houſe in another ſhape, conſented to withdraw the motion for poſtponing the queſtion.

The motion to defer the committee for ſix months was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

On March 4.—Mr Sheridan, after a ſpeech of ſome length, moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the ſeditious practices which, it had been reported, had had an exiſtence in the country. He contended for the neceſſity of ſuch enquiry, to ſatisfy the country that there had exiſted real and ſolid

cauſe for that alarm which had been excited. His own opinion was, that the alarm was merely a manœuvre of Adminiſtration, to get rid of the queſtion of Parliamentary Reform, which might have put to the teſt the political conſiſtency of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) and thoſe who with him, on a former occaſion, were zealots in that cauſe.—He reprobated their ſubſequent conduct in the Alien Bill, in the ſyſtem of Barracks, and in their countenance to the ſociety againſt republicans and levellers, all of which he repreſented to be hoſtile to the liberty and to the conſtitution of the country. He remarked upon the invidious reports which had been propagated againſt him, and againſt thoſe with whom he acted, and particularly upon an inſinuation that he had held a correſpondence with the enemies of this country, which correſpondence had been detected, but which, from motives of delicacy, had not been brought forward. —He, however, challenged the Right Hon. Gentleman, or any other perſon, to ſtate, if his letters had been opened, any improper matter they contained. If he had been ſo far noticed as to have his letters opened, he aſked one favour more, which was, that they might be publiſhed. After animadverting upon the conduct of thoſe who had ſeceded from his ſide of the Houſe to rally round the Throne; after animadverting upon and reprobating the ſermon of the Biſhop of Bangor, and Dr Tatham's letter; and after having exhorted his Hon. friend (Mr Grey) to perſevere in his object of a parliamentary reform, he concluded by moving the appointment of a committee.

Mr Lambton ſeconded the motion.—He contended, that the loyalty of the people had been libelled by the meaſures of adminiſtration, and reprobated, as unjuſt and unfounded, the charge of Mr Juſtice Aſhhurſt to the Grand Jury.

Mr Wyndham oppoſed the motion.—He ſaid, it had never been contended that inſurrections and plots had had an exiſtence, but that ſeditious practices had prevailed to an extent never before known, which, had they not been checked by the wiſe meaſures of adminiſtration, would have produced inſurrections and plots ſubverſive of the conſtitution. He exculpated adminiſtration from the charge of having excited the alarm, by a reference to dates.—The alarm, he obſerved, was general in November, the proclamation and ſubſequent meaſures of adminiſtration were not adopted until December.—The notoriety of the ſeditious practices, he ſaid, rendered the propoſed inquiry wholly unneceſſary.

Mr Martin roſe to exculpate himſelf from any charge which might be made againſt him as a member of the conſtitutional ſociety, and was proceeding to ſtate his reaſons for belonging to that ſociety; which the Houſe not appearing inclined to attend to, he ſat down.

The Lord Mayor expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the perſevering incredulity of the Hon. Gentleman who had made the motion; and entered into a ſtatement of the meaſures he had adopted, as chief Magiſtrate of the city, to ſuppreſs the Jacobine clubs which had exiſted, and which, though now checked, were by no means annihilated, but were ſteadily purſuing their object of obtaining a conſtitution ſimilar to that of France, upon the firſt opportunity that might preſent itſelf. He ſtated to the Houſe the conduct of the meeting at the King's arms, which he had been called on to ſuppreſs, where the doctrines propagated were—No King—no Nobles—no Clergy—and a Convention.—In the conduct he had adopted he felt himſelf conſcious of having done no more than his duty; —he had not calumniated his fellow-citizens, but had put them on their guard againſt thoſe practices, which, by an introduction of French Equality and the doctrines of Paine, might have operated to the deſtruction of their proſperity and happineſs.

Mr Fox replied to what had fallen from Mr Wyndham, which he ſaid went to a total diſavowal of all thoſe groſs falſehoods which had been inſinuated to juſtify the highly criminal conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, who had alarmed the country, unjuſtly, with the exiſtence of plots and inſurrections, which were now denied. He called for the propoſed enquiry to ſatisfy the country, and to do away unjuſt ſlander. He repreſented the aſſociation againſt republicans to be a ſhop opened for anonymous ſcandal and calumny, the exiſtence of which, he ſaid, was incompatible with good government. He noticed the baſe inſinuations which had been held out againſt him and his Hon. friend (Mr Sheridan). It had been ſaid, that his (Mr Fox's) letters had been opened at the

the Poſt-Office—If ſuch a meaſure had been adopted, it ought to have been for the detection of a crime, and for its puniſhment, not for the purpoſes of inſinuation and unfounded calumny—for his own part, he had not written a letter to France, one excepted to Lord Lauderdale, for theſe two years paſt. But that aſſertion would not rid him of calumnies, for it would be ſtill aſſerted, that he had ſeen Frenchmen, and had converſed with the French Miniſter. This he admitted, but declared that his converſation had not been on political ſubjects; but had it been, the inſinuations againſt him would have been cruel and unjuſt, for no crime ought to be imagined in this country which the laws of the land had not made a crime. He called for the propoſed enquiry, that the guilty might be puniſhed, and the innocent be acquitted;—that inſinuation might be done away, and that the world might be convinced of the excellence of our conſtitution, by proving to them the exiſtence of liberty and order, and that we live in a land where every man might do that which he was not forbid doing by the laws.

Mr Burke juſtified the conduct of adminiſtration, and approved of the policy of this country in purſuing the domeſtic traitors in her boſom, and at the ſame time attempting, by an open war, to deſtroy that ſource of ſuccour and ſupport which the factions in this country received from the faction in France. He reprobated, as a pretext, the propoſition for reform.

He aſſerted that a large ſubſcription was infamouſly made at Mancheſter, for the widows and children of the Marſeillois killed in the act of aſſaſſination on the 3d of September at Paris. He then entered into a detail of the maſſacres at Paris, when he was called to order by the Speaker; but Mr Burke proceeded and ſaid, when the *honeſt* Engliſh committee were admitted to the honours of the French Convention, the Britiſh colours were hoiſted; each villain claſped the other to his boſom; "locked in ſweet embraces, they kiſſed the bloody cheeks of Carra and Marat;" like Pluto and Proſerpine in the infernal regions, iron cheek to iron cheek joining, they hugged in horrid act of contraternity.

Mr Sheridan replied, and at two o'clock in the morning the motion was negatived without a diviſion.

March 6. A meſſage was received from the King, intimating that it was neceſſary to employ a body of Hanoverian troops in aid of the Dutch, and expreſſive of his Majeſty's reliance in his Commons providing for the maintenance of theſe troops.

On March 11. the Houſe in a committee of ſupply, Mr Pitt opened the budget. He truſted that the committee and the public were prepared to meet with, and to defray large and heavy expences—expences that ſhall be incurred as œconomically as poſſible, but not with an œconomy that ſhall limit any ſyſtem of operation, or that ſhall narrow the extent of vigorous meaſures, and of active efforts; and he promiſed to lay before the Houſe a faithful and correct ſtatement of the annual exigencies and reſources of the country. Whatever degree of exertion might be requiſite, he would ſteadily adhere to the ſyſtem of continuing to reduce the national debt, and by the annual iſſue of 200,000l. to prevent the accumulation of debt by any new loans. He propoſed to bring the accumulation of each year to a diſtinct account, and to pay the navy debt.—He then proceeded to ſtate the total amount of the ſupply and of the ways and means, as follows:

The navy—ordinaries and extraordinaries	L.	3,971,000
Exceſs, by war -		2,070,000
The army—guards, garriſons, and augmentations of all ſorts -	L.	2,573,000
Exceſs, independent of militia		1,900,000
Hanoverian troops, ſhould the Houſe vote them	L.	455,000
Militia, and all contingences		939,000
Total vote of the army		3,968,000
Exceſs of the whole		2,300,000
The ordnance total	L.	793,000
Exceſs - -		420,000
Miſcellaneous, for extra unforeſeen articles—total	L.	175,000
which was above the eſtimate of peace eſtabliſhment		47,000
Deficiency of grants		222,000
Deficiency of land and malt, at the uſual ſum of		350,000
Additional iſſue to the commiſſioners for the reduction of the national debt	L.	200,000

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In addition to theſe ſums, he ſaid, there was to be conſidered the proviſion for expences, the amount of which at preſent could not be foreſeen; he had already adverted to one of the ſervices by which thoſe expences might be incurred, namely, the increaſe of the number of ſeamen; and among other ſervices occaſioning additional expence was to be conſidered the tranſport ſervice—the probable inſufficiency of 4 l. per month, to cover the pay of ſeamen in actual ſervice—and the probable addition that might be made of expence in employing foreign troops—for he had great hopes that circumſtances might ariſe to enable us to take an effective part with our numerous allies in military operations; and he doubted not, if a favourable opening ſhould offer, that the Houſe would agree in any meaſure of ſubſidy which might operate to the preſſing of the common enemy on all ſides. Another increaſe of expence, he ſaid, would ariſe from the neceſſary encampments which would take place at home. It was impoſſible, he obſerved, to form any eſtimate to be depended upon of the expences ariſing from the ſervices he had ſtated; he, however, thought it extremely material that a conſiderable ſum ſhould be ſet apart to provide for thoſe exigencies as they aroſe; the ſum he ſhould propoſe to be ſo ſet apart would be a million and a half, in addition to the ſpecific ſums he had already ſtated for ſpecific ſervices. This ſum he ſhould propoſe to raiſe by Exchequer bills on a vote of credit; but to prevent the accumulation of Exchequer bills, it was his intention to provide for the diſcharge of one million and a half already out. Obſerving that he had now gone through the whole of the ſupply, he ſtated the amount of

The total to be provided for, to be - L. 11,182,000

The ways and means to meet this large ſupply, he ſtated as follows:

Land and malt -	L. 2,750,000
ſurplus on Jan. 5. -	435,000
Eſtimated ſurplus up to April 5. to which the ways and means of the year had been calculated, which he took at 274,000l. making a total of	L. 700,000

Of which 435,000l. being the ſurplus ariſing out of the three firſt quarters, had been already voted.

In taking his future eſtimate of the permanent revenue after defraying the permanent charges, he would go on an average of four years, the total revenue in each of which was, excluding land and malt.

On the 5th of Jan. 1790	L.	13,423,000
——— ——— ——— 1791		13,879,000
——— ——— ——— 1792		14,173,000
——— ——— ——— 1793		14,411,000
Total in four years		55,886,000
which divided by four produced the average of	L.	13,971,000

from which deduct for

charges	L. 11,391,000
for additional future charges	L. 240,000
Making total charges	L. 11,631,000

which, in round ſums, would leave a diſpoſable ſurplus in four quarters, of upwards of - - L. 2,340,000

In addition to this diſpoſable ſum, he propoſed to continue the temporary taxes laid on to defray the Spaniſh armament, they neither operating injuriouſly to the other branches of the revenue, or having proved of any great inconvenience to thoſe on whom they fell.—The annual amount of thoſe which would have expired in the preſent year, he took at 225,000l. The additional malt duty had been repealed, and, from what he had underſtood of the operation of that tax, it was not his intention to propoſe its revival.—Impreſs money he took at 250,000l. And the aſſiſtance to our revenues from the finances of India, the practicability of which verified the prediction of his Right Hon. friend (Mr Dundas), he took at a ſum not leſs than 500,000l. The whole of thoſe ſums, he ſaid, would produce a total of 3,209,000l.

The product of temporary taxes rendered permanent	L.	255,000
to which add land and malt		2,750,000
and there would remain to be made good, to meet the ſupply -	L.	4,500,000

which, however it ſhould be raiſed, muſt be conſidered in providing for as a loan. In ſuch proviſion it was alſo to be remembered, that the act of laſt year went to add to the intereſt of all loans one per cent. for the reduction of the capital. From the 4,500,000l. however, was to be deducted 1,650,000l. which the commiſſioners for reducing the national debt would be poſſeſſed of in a month, and which, according to the act, they

they might appropriate as well to new loans as to old funds. A loan would then be neceſſary from individuals to the amount of between two millions eight hundred, and two millions nine hundred thouſand pounds, to complete the whole of the ways and means to meet the ſupply.

He had thought it his duty thus to open the ſtate of the finances of the country, previous to his treating for any loan; he would therefore now only look to the terms of ſuch loan by ſpeculation; but ſuppoſing the ſtock at 75, and he ſaw no reaſon whatever for expecting it to be lower, the ſum to be raiſed by loan would create a capital of ſix millions; the intereſt for which would be 180,000, to which would be to be added the one per cent. for the reduction of the capital, amounting to 60,000, which, added to the intereſt, produced 240,000 annually to be defrayed from the revenue of the conſolidated fund.

To provide for this, he propoſed, firſt, to render permanent the additional duty on bills of exchange and game licences, amounting to L. 85,000

To render permanent the additional duty of 1d. per gallon on all Britiſh ſpirits, producing - L. 112,000

And permanency to the 10 per cent. on aſſeſſed taxes - - L. 90,000

L. 287,000

which was nearly 50,000l. above the ſum neceſſary, and which ſurplus might go to the growing produce of the conſolidated fund.

He ſaid, he had thus not only ſtated a large proviſion, in view for an extended ſcale of operation, but he had alſo made an unprecedented proviſion for unforeſeen expences—for keeping down the unfunded debt, and had attended ſtrictly to the ſyſtem for the reduction of the national debt. After ſhortly recapitulating the expences, and ways and means, he ſaid it would be preſumptuous in him to attempt to ſtate how ſpeedily the preſent war might be concluded, or how ſucceſsfully it might be carried on;—it was not his wiſh to be too ſanguine on the events of war; but this he had to obſerve, that there was no probability of any event occurring to reduce below his eſtimate the produce of the revenue; for he had ſtated the average very much indeed within the amount of the revenue of the laſt year, which had yielded a clear ſurplus of 900,000l. and which, if not reduced in the following year, would be applicable to its ſervices, as no propoſition had been made on that ſurplus. If, therefore, diſaſtrous events ſhould take place, even to the annihilation of the whole of that exceſs of revenue, the war would leave the revenue equal in amount to what it had been eſtimated to produce upon a peace eſtabliſhment. But ſhould we have equal good fortune in the progreſs of the war (and that was to be expected) to that which we had in the commencement, there was little fear of our revenue ſuffering materially. In the laſt war, in which this country had a maritime ſuperiority, after the firſt year, her commerce, ſo far from ſuffering, actually increaſed; and, ſhould the preſent war continue longer than the preſent year, and it was ſcarcely probable that it could be ſo ſpeedily terminated, he hoped that our commerce would by no means be decreaſed. Should the preſent war, he ſaid, require a repetition of proviſion, he hoped to ſhew that we had reſources for the next campaign, and probably for another, without having recourſe to any new or additional burdens on the people. He was convinced, however, that that Houſe, acting up to the wiſhes of their conſtituents, would meet every exigence manfully, and that there was no part of their property they would not hazard in the attempt to preſerve the whole. We were engaged in a war, in which empty profeſſions had not been made to the throne to ſupport and maintain; for he felt that the Houſe and the country had ſpoke the language of their hearts, in the declaration of their readineſs to ſupport it with their lives and with their fortunes; for it was felt by the nation to be a war for the preſervation of our conſtitution—for the preſervation of our deareſt rights—a war for the ſecurity of Europe—a war in the cauſe of humanity, of religion, and of juſtice—and in the defence of the world. Were his countrymen to heſitate ſupporting ſuch a war, he ſhould feel aſhamed for them—but he knew they would not relinquiſh the attempt to obtain thoſe objects. The ſtate of the finances of our enemy he would not dwell on—the contraſt,

traſt, however, afforded no occaſion of deſpondency; nor did any circumſtance: on the contrary, every thing we ſaw, all we knew, could alone operate to rouſe the ſpirit, and promote the exertions of the empire. The nation had on former occaſions entered into wars of honour, and ſuch wars had been deemed juſtifiable. Was there then, he aſked, a war that had ever been engaged in, in which national honour was more involved than in the preſent, which was a war to repel the unjuſt aggreſſion made by an enemy upon a country whoſe ſyſtem had been a ſtrict and religious neutrality—it was a war againſt an enemy who had broke all faith—againſt an enemy which had accompanied every ſtep ſhe had taken by open inſult—againſt an enemy which had intermeddled for the moſt miſchievous deſigns in our internal conſtitution—againſt an enemy that had endeavoured to arm our own ſubjects againſt the government—againſt an enemy that had vilified our Sovereign, who is the deſerved object of our veneration, attachment, and affection—againſt an enemy that had endeavoured to ſeparate the parliament from the people—that had encouraged every ambaſſador of treaſon and ſedition—and that had exerted every nerve to ſubvert the conſtitution under which the empire had flouriſhed for centuries.—It was known that we had engaged in wars for the defence of neutral nations, and in ſupport of the general balance of Europe. Was not the preſent ſuch a war—was there ever a time in which neutral States had been ſo threatened as they now were, by a dangerous enemy, ſo little likely to be checked, but by the interference of the power of Great Britain.—We had entered into war for the maintenance of the Proteſtant religion—the preſent was a war in defence of every deſcription of religion, all alike threatened by the deſtructive principles inculcated by the French, who were propagating infidelity by the point of the ſword. Wars had been entered into by this country againſt the attempted uſurpation of a Pretender—we were now engaged in a war to prevent the uſurpation of a ſyſtem deſtructive of hereditary Sovereigny. We were not engaged againſt a country attempting to place on our throne a Pretender, hoſtile to our religion, but who would not probably have changed our form of government, but we were engaged in a war againſt a ſet of men who were hoſtile to the whole fabric of our conſtitution.—In ſuch a war the extent of our exertions was not to be meaſured—we knew the value of what we had to maintain, and we knew the value of order, by a retroſpect of thoſe advantages which we had prior to the war been in the enjoyment of, and which advantages had excited the malevolence of our enemies to interrupt. All, all concurred to induce us with alacrity to ſurmount every difficulty, to repel every attack, and to enſure to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, that national proſperity, that happineſs, and that ſafety to every thing we held dear and ſacred, which were now attacked, but which he knew Engliſhmen would not ceaſe to defend until they ſhould ceaſe to live. He concluded by moving ſeveral reſolutions.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, the ſpeech of the Right Hon. Gentleman was calculated rather for the harangue of an officer to his troops about to ſtorm a French redoubt, than an addreſs to the Stewards of the national property for ſupplies to carry on a war, which he ſtill thought might have been avoided. He concluded by declaring his opinion to be, that the continuance of the taxes about to expire was an additional taxation.

Mr Drake ſaid a few words expreſſive of the pleaſure he had received from the ſtatement of the Rt Hon. Gentleman Mr Pitt, and of his hopes of a ſpeedy and glorious termination of the war.

Mr Fox declared himſelf to continue in the opinion he had ever entertained of the war, namely, that it might have been avoided. He made a few obſervations upon ſeveral parts of Mr Pitt's ſpeech, and reprobated the recourſe had to the 500,000 l. from the Eaſt-India company, which, he ſaid, went to pledge the Houſe to the renewal of their charter.

Mr Pitt replied, that no ſuch pledge could be conſidered as made; upon the renewal of the charter, the Houſe had hereafter to exerciſe its diſcretion.

The reſolutions were agreed to.

Mr Pitt, March 27. the Houſe being in a committee of ways and means, ſtated the particulars of the loan for four millions and a half. He ſaid it had been thought prudent to raiſe the whole ſum neceſſary for the extra ſervices of the year by a loan from individuals, rather than to ſuffer the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt, to apply any of

of the monies in their hands to the Loan. The terms on which he had concluded the bargain, were at 72 for an hundred, in three per cent annuities, which on four millions and an half, would increase the capital of the three per cents. 6,250,000l. The interest for which would be L. 187,500
Add one per cent. for reduction of capital - - - 62,500

Making an annual total charge of 250,000

The Right Hon. Gentleman having thus stated the particulars of the Loan, admitted that the terms on which it had been raised were disadvantageous, as 72 was very considerably below the market price of the three per cents. when the Loan was made. He was sorry, however, to say, that after every exertion on his part, he had seen no chance of procuring better terms. Circumstances unconnected with the politics of the country (he alluded to the late failures) had operated to produce a scarcity of money destructive of that competition he had endeavoured to raise. He had on the present occasion, as on all former, and as he would whenever it should be his duty again to raise a Loan make it public, through the medium of the Bank of England, that he was ready to accept offers from any set of gentlemen, and that he should close with that which was most advantageous to the public. Notwithstanding that notice, however, from the causes he had before alluded to, the only offer made was that which he now brought forward for the consideration of the House. The difference in favour of the lenders, between the market price of the three per cents. and the Loan, was, he said, between four and five pounds, which, with the advantages arising from the payments by instalments, &c. &c. supposing the stocks should maintain their present price, would afford a bonus of eight per cent. which he again admitted was larger than ought, in the circumstances of the country, to be given; but which, as no other offer had been made, he felt it to be his duty to accept. Upon a former occasion he had stated it to be his intention that the Commissioners for liquidating the national debt should have taken 1,600,000l. of the Loan, and that the remainder should be raised from individuals. This intention he had however relinquished, upon consultation with those on whose opinions he relied, apprehending, as the difference in the terms on the smaller loan would have been but one per cent. more in favour of the public than on the larger, that the Commissioners would be enabled to obtain greater public advantages by their daily purchases, and, in case the war, as he hoped, should not be protracted to any very great length, they might be more speedily enabled to reduce the Fives. He concluded by moving, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum of 4,500,000l. be raised by annuities—and that for every 72l. contributed and paid, the lenders should be entitled to 100l. three per cent. stock, bearing interest from January 5. 1793.

Mr Fox objected to the terms of the Loan, for the large bonus on which he saw no reason to induce him to give it his vote. He reprobated the withholding from the Commissioners the sum before stated to be raised, 1,600,000l. by which in interest the public left 130,000l. and in the one per cent. for the reduction of the capital 30,000l. making a total loss, by not permitting the monies in the Commissioners hands to be so appropriated, of 160,000l. He was averse to the Right Hon. Gentleman's throwing away any large sum of the public money upon speculation in the funds, recollecting as he did, that the Right Hon. Gentleman, by his speculation twelve months since, when the Threes were at 96, that they would rise higher, and enable him the better to reduce the Fours, that he had lost the favourable opportunity which had offered itself, and by which the public had left an annuity of 300,000l. per annum. He therefore wished he had availed himself of the money in the hands of the Commissioners, instead of speculating in the appropriation of that money with a view to the reduction of the Fives. He was of opinion, that the Loan might be raised upon better terms, and that the public would suffer less by the minister trying again to raise one upon better, than in the House confirming the present; he should therefore give it his negative.

Mr S. Thornton said, the scarcity of money was now so great, that he was convinced if the Loan should again be opened, better terms could not be obtained.

Mr Drake considered the Loan to be a spot upon the sunshine of public prosperity

ſperity. It appeared to him to be an improvident and diſadvantageous contract, and that the miniſter had been overreached. He ſhould give it the heartieſt No in his power.

Sir J. Sinclair ſaid, the terms of the Loan appeared too enormous to render it poſſible for him to give it his approbation.

Mr Sheridan was convinced that an open loan would produce the money wanted, in a few days, at 75.

Mr Wilberforce, Mr Ryder, Mr Roſe and Mr Sarjeant ſpoke in ſupport of the terms of the loan, as the beſt, in the circumſtances of the country, that could be obtained.

Mr W. Smith had heard no reaſon given why on terms ſo bad, as had been adopted on all hands, an agreement ſhould ſo ſpeedily have been come to.

After a tedious converſation, the queſtion was carried on a diviſion, Ayes 74, Noes 21, Majority 53.

The ſeveral reſolutions relative to the ſums, inſtalments, intereſt, &c. were then read and agreed to, and are as follows:

4,500,000l. to be raiſed by three per cent. annuities, at the price of 72l. per cent. payable as follows:

10l. per cent. on or before April 4. 1793,
10l. per cent. on or before May 31. 1793,
10l. per cent. on or before July 19. 1793,
10l. per cent. on or before Aug. 16. 1793,
15l. per cent. on or before Sept. 27. 1793,
15l. per cent. on or before Nov. 8. 1793,
15l. per cent. on or before Dec. 13. 1793,
15l. per cent. on or before Jan. 24. 1794.

And that every contributor who ſhall pay the whole of his ſubſcription, ſhall be allowed 3 per cent. diſcount.

Reſolved, That the additional duties on the amount of the duties under the management of the commiſſioners for the affairs of taxes charged by act of 31 Geo III. be made perpetual.

2d, That the additional duties upon worts, wath, and other liquors, brewed or made in England, for extracting ſpirits for home conſumption, and upon ſpirits made in Scotland and imported into England, charged by act 31ſt George III. be made perpetual.

3d, That the additional duties upon foreign ſpirits imported, charged by act 31 Geo. III. be continued for a time to be limited.

That the ſaid additional duties be carried to and made a part of the conſolidated fund.

On March 12. Mr Alderman Curtis, after a few words upon the injuſtice of the local duty on the importation of coals into London, moved, that the petition from the city of London, for a repeal, be referred to a committee to conſider and report.

Mr Alderman Anderſon ſeconded the motion.

Mr Pitt took a ſhort ſurvey of the circumſtances under which the duty had been impoſed in the 9th of Queen Anne, for the purpoſe of building churches in and near London. In 1720 that duty was appropriated to the public ſervice for thirty-two years. In 1755, it was rendered perpetual by an act of parliament, and the money ariſing from it transferred to the ſinking fund for the diſpoſition of parliament. In 1787, it was changed from the ſinking to the conſolidated fund. The annual ſum was 130,000l. and the only change it underwent in the transfer to the conſolidated fund was the addition of 1200l. which increaſe aroſe from raiſing the fractions under the conſolidated act to the nearеſt integer. So that for the ſpace of ſeventy years this tax had been devoted to the public, and left to the appropriation of parliament. That Houſe, on its part, had rendered this duty perpetual with their eyes open. He was ready to admit that it was, in a great meaſure, a partial tax, and he wiſhed to pay every attention to the loyal and reſpectable body who ſent up the petition; but, under the exigency of the times, he did not think himſelf at liberty to accede to the prayer of the petition, eſpecially as it was almoſt impracticable to equalize taxation.

Mr Alderman Curtis did believe, that his conſtituents were not very ſanguine in their expectation of the ſucceſs of the petition.

The Houſe divided, in favour of the motion 35, againſt it 77; majority 42.

On Jan. 2. Mr Dundas obſerved, that after the receſs he would move that a militia ſhould be eſtabliſhed in Scotland, as he ſaw no reaſon why that country ſhould be deprived of this conſtitutional means of defence. —— This buſineſs, however, has not been proceeded in.

NEW

NEW BOOKS

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1792. *Part* 2. 4*to.* 8*s. ſewed.* Elmſley.

Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck on the Mariners; with Experiments and Obſervations on the Influence of Immerſion in Freſh and Salt Water, hot and cold, on the powers of the living Body. By James Currie, of Liverpool, M. D.

THE ſhipwreck to which the author of this paper refers, happened on the 13th of December 1790, on a ſand-bank in the opening of the river Merſey into the Iriſh Channel. The number of perſons on board was fourteen; of whom three died, and eleven eſcaped and recovered, after having remained in the wreck during 23 hours. The two perſons, who firſt died during this period, were in the flower of life, early inured to cold and hardſhips, and vigorous both in body and mind. The other was of a much more feeble conſtitution, and yet lived till within a few hours of the reſcue of his ſhip-mates. Several of the ſurvivors had been accuſtomed to warm climates; and he who ſeemed to have ſuffered leaſt was a negro. In order to account for the extraordinary circumſtances that occur in this narrative, it was ſuggeſted, that the two perſons who firſt died had eaten freely of cherries that had been ſteeped in brandy, and that their death had been precipitated by intoxication. This fact was at firſt generally admitted; and it was thought to confirm a doctrine, which had been ably ſupported by Dr Aiken and others, that ſpirituous liquors, though they may fortify the body againſt the effects of heat combined with moiſture, and probably ſuſtain it for a ſhort time under great fatigue, are uniformly hurtful when taken under ſevere and continued cold. In this ſolution Dr Currie was inclined to acquieſce: but, with the true ſpirit of philoſophy, he determined to examine the various circumſtances of this melancholy event more accurately. One of the ſurvivors, who was the mate of the veſſel, an intelligent young man, informed him of every particular which he wiſhed to know. He ſaid, that the keg containing the cherry brandy was ſtaved, and that all the cherries had been waſhed into the ſea; that there was no liquor of any kind ſaved, nor any ſort of food; and that the whole crew were in every reſpect alike circumſtanced, except that ſome were deeper in the water than others, and that his two deceaſed companions had the advantage, by ſitting on the only part of the wreck that was out of the ſea, while the poor negro, who eſcaped almoſt unhurt, was perhaps deeper in the ſea than any other perſon: the part of the wreck on which they were liſted was held by the anchor, and floated in the water; ſo that a ſmall portion of the after part of the quarter deck was above the ſurface. On this part the two perſons whoſe more ſudden death is conſidered as ſingular, were ſituated; and they were therefore generally out of the ſea, but frequently overwhelmed by the ſurge, and at other times expoſed to heavy ſhowers of ſleet and ſnow, and to a high and piercing wind. The temperature of the air was conjectured to be from 30° to 33° of Fahrenheit, and that of the ſea from 38° to 40. Next to the two perſons whoſe ſituation has been already mentioned, was the mate; and as the ſlope of the deck was conſiderable, he was generally up to the middle in the water. The others were more deeply immerſed, and ſome of them were ſo low that the water roſe to their ſhoulders.

The firſt perſon who died was the maſter of the veſſel. The mate was firſt alarmed by hearing him talk incoherently, like one in the delirium of a fever: but his voice gradually ſunk into a mutter, and his hearing ſeemed to fail. At length, he raiſed himſelf up in a ſort of convulſive motion, in which he continued a few ſeconds, and then fell back dead on the deck. This happened about eight in the evening, four hours after the ſhip went aground. About eleven at night, his companion died with ſimilar ſymptoms, but after longer ſtruggling. The third perſon died in the forenoon of the ſucceeding day. All the reſt, after ſuffering ſeverely both from cold and hunger, ſurvived till they were taken up about three in the afternoon. The mate informed Dr C. that his hands and feet were ſwelled and numb, though not abſolutely inſenſible: he felt a tightneſs at the pit of his ſtomach; and his mouth and lips were parched: but he was moſt diſtreſſed by cramps in the muſcles of his ſides and hips, which were drawn into knots. Though immerſed in the ſea, they were all very thirſty; and though expoſed to ſuch ſevere cold, they were not drowſy, nor did ſleep precede death in thoſe that died.

It is very natural to infer from the preceding recital, that the death of the firſt two victims was owing to their peculiar poſition on the wreck:

"Expoſed to heavy ſhowers of ſleet and ſnow, they might ſuffer from being wet with freſh rather than ſalt water: they might alſo ſuffer from being expoſed to the cold of the atmoſphere, probably 7° or 8° greater than that of the ſea. The chilling effects of evaporation might operate againſt them, promoted as theſe muſt have been by the high wind: or they might receive injury from their frequent immerſions in the ſea, producing an alteration in the media ſurrounding."

The fundamental power of animation ſeems to be the capacity which the living body poſſeſſes of preſerving the ſame heat in various degrees of temperature of the ſame medium, and in media of different denſity and preſſure. To ſeamen, it is well known that, in the ſame temperature, pure water is much more injurious to the body than water in which ſalt is diſſolved. The ſaline impregnation, Dr Currie ſuggeſts, may ſtimulate the veſſels of the ſkin in ſome way that counteracts the ſedative or debilitating action of the cold. With a view of throwing ſome light on this curious ſubject, he purſued a ſeries of experiments which afforded an opportunity of obſerving the effects of immerſion in freſh and ſalt water, of equal temperature, on the animal heat. We can only ſelect a few, and mention ſome of the leading circumſtances.

Dr C. having filled a veſſel, containing 170 gallons of ſalt water, impregnated in the proportion of 1 to 24, and placing it in the open air, obſerved the temperature of the air and of the water to be 44°. The ſubject of his experiment was a healthy man about 28 years of age. Before he began to undreſs himſelf, his heat was 98°, and his pulſe 100 in a minute. In the room where he was undreſſed, the mercury was at 56°: but when the man had ſtood naked for ſome time before the fire, his heat and pulſe were found to be as before. After having been expoſed for a minute in an open court to a ſharp north-eaſt wind, he was plunged ſuddenly into the water up to the ſhoulders. A thermometer, which had been kept in a jug of warm water at the heat of 100° was introduced into his mouth with the bulb under his tongue, as ſoon as the effect of the ſhock ſubſided; it was found that the mercury ſunk rapidly; and, in 1½ minute after immerſion, it ſtood at 87°. While he continued motionleſs in the water, the mercury gradually roſe, and, at the end of 12 minutes, it ſtood at 93¼°. Reflecting on the power that muſt be employed to preſerve the man's heat in a medium ſo denſe as water, and ſuppoſing that this power might continue its operation ſome time after the extraordinary ſtimulus or the preſſure of the water was removed, Dr C. expected to ſee the mercury riſe by the accumulation of his heat on changing the medium of water for air; and therefore kept him expoſed, naked, to the wind two minutes after he was taken out of the bath:—but the mercury fell rapidly, though, in the mean while, his attendants were rubbing him dry with towels. When he was put into a warm bed, his heat, when examined under the tongue, was 87°, and at the axilla 89°. Frictions were uſed, and brandy mixed with water was adminiſtered: but it was found, on this as well as on other occaſions, that the beſt mode of counteracting the cold was to apply a bladder with hot water to the pit of the ſtomach. When this was done, his ſhiverings, which were before ſevere, ſoon ceaſed. Three hours afterward he had not recovered his former heat: but, before eight at night, the proceſs now recited having commenced at four in the afternoon, he was in all reſpects as uſual. On the next day, this experiment was repeated with ſimilar reſults.—In another experiment, Dr Currie reſolved to try the methods of heating as well as of cooling the body. With this view, the ſame perſon was immerſed on the following day in the ſalt-water bath. His previous heat was 98°, and his pulſe 100. The temperature of the water and atmoſphere was as before, 44°. The mercury ſunk rapidly to 90°. In two minutes after immerſion, it ſtood at 88°; and, in 16 minutes, it roſe to 96°, by gradations which are particularly ſpecified for every minute. At the end of this time he was taken out, and ſtood in the wind for three minutes, ſhivering violently. It was not eaſy in theſe circumſtances exactly to aſcertain the fall of the mercury, but it was very conſiderable. When examined in the room in which he undreſſed, it ſtood at 90°. The man was now plunged into a freſh water warm bath, heated to 97½°. The mercury

cury in this situation fell two degrees. In one minute after immersion, it stood at 88°: and the heat gradually returned, till, in 16 minutes, the time of the experiment, it stood at 96. The progressive increase of the heat was slower in the cold bath at 44 than in the warm bath at 97½: but, at the close of the time, the heat, estimated at the mouth, was the same. In the cold bath, however, the extremities were chilled and cold, while in the hot bath the heat was equally diffused.

On the following day, the same person was again immersed as before; his heat being 97½°, and that of the water 42°. The wind was north-east, and brisk. In one minute after immersion the heat was 90°, and it rose during 30 minutes to 94°, having at three different periods been at 94½° During this process, the man, on being plunged into the water, felt an extreme cold, which he ascribed partly to his being before exposed, naked, to the wind. In a little while, however, he felt himself comfortable: — but, after some time, the sense of coldness returned, though in a less degree than at first; and it diminished again, but in a less degree. At length his sensations became permanent. In this state, while the water was at rest, he should not have known by his feelings, from the upper part of his chest to the pubes, that he was in water at all. His feet and legs were very cold; and so were his hands and arms, the penis, and scrotum. He likewise occasionally felt a cold circle round the upper part of his body, which was greatest at first, and extended over the space which, from the undulations occasioned by immersion into the water, was alternately above and under the surface of the water. When the bath settled, this sensation was little felt, but might be easily reproduced by agitating the fluid.—This circumstance accounts for the cramps which were severely felt by the mate of the wrecked ship in the muscles of his hips and sides, which, from his situation on the wreck, must have been alternately above and under the surge.—When the man was exposed naked to the wind, the mercury sunk as usual five or six degrees, and his shiverings were great. In order to restore his heat as speedily as possible, the hot bath was incautiously heated to 104°: but, after he had been in it for half a minute, he screamed out with pain, especially in the extremities, and about the scrotum. When taken out, his shiverings were almost convulsive. The heat of the bath was lowered to 88°, and the man replaced in it; and its temperature was then, with a pretty rapid progress, raised to 100°. His shivering, however continued, and his heat remained about 90°; but a bladder of very hot water being applied, under the surface of the bath, to his stomach, it instantaneously produced beneficial effects; so that his shivering ceased, and his heat mounted rapidly to 98°. This experiment was again repeated on the same subject, and on a different person, with some little variation both as to the temperature of the baths and the duration of the process, but with little difference as to the general result. In one case however, the mercury sunk very rapidly in a cold salt-water bath, the temperature of which was 40°, from 94° (the heat at immersion,) to about 83, and then rose by irregular gradations, till at the end of 15′ it stood at 92°. Here it remained for 19′ with little variation: it then began to fall rapidly, and, in 3′, sunk to 85°. At the end of 35′, the man was hurried into a warm bath heated to 96°, where he shivered much. The bath was gradually heated to 109°, and in this heat he recovered his proper temperature in about 28′. When he was removed into a warm bed he perspired profusely, and regained his usual health.

The natural pulse of one of the subjects of these experiments was about 70 in a minute: but, on account of the agitation which preceded the experiments, it was never slower than 85 before immersion, and generally more. It invariably sunk to 65, or from that to 68, in the water, and became firm, regular, and small. After long continuance in the bath, it could hardly be felt at the wrist; but the heart beat with great steadiness and due force. In the experiment which we have last recited, when the heat sunk rapidly, the subject of it complained that he felt a coldness and faintness at his stomach, which he had not perceived before, and the motion of his heart was feeble and languid. In other trials of the effects of immersion in fresh water the same coldness at the stomach preceded a rapid fall of the mercury; and hence, as well as from other circumstances, Dr Currie infers, that there is some peculiar

peculiar connection of the ſtomach, or of the diaphragm, or of both, with the proceſs of animal heat:

"Theſe experiments (he ſays) furniſh irrefragable proofs of the futility of ſome of the theories of animal heat. The increaſe of heat in fever has led ſome perſons to believe that animal heat is produced by or immediately connected with, the action of the heart and arteries: here, however, it may be obſerved, that while heat muſt have been generated in the bath with more than four-fold its uſual rapidity, the vibrations of the arterial ſyſtem were unuſually ſlow. Another, and a very beautiful theory of animal heat, ſuppoſes it immediately to depend upon reſpiration; but in the bath, after the firſt irregular action of the diaphragm from the ſhock of immerſion was over, the breathing became regular, and unuſually ſlow. Laſtly, the curious phenomenon of the heat riſing, and falling, and riſing again, in the bath, with the body at reſt, and the temperature of the ſurrounding medium unchanged, is, I think, fatal to thoſe theories of animation which conſider the living body as a mere machine, acted on by external powers, but not itſelf originating action, and differing from other machines only in the peculiarity of the powers which are fitted to ſet it in motion."

The author concluded, from various experiments, the principal of which we have recited, that in all changes from one medium to another of different denſity, though of the ſame temperature, there is a loſs of animal heat. The concluſion however, requires many reſtrictions. He obſerves, that the effects of the wind in diminiſhing the human heat are very ſtriking, and not ſufficiently explained by any of the common ſuppoſitions. The loſs of heat, by a change of media, appears to depend very much on the rapidity of the change; for the plaſtic powers of life, in varying the proceſs of animal heat ſo as to accommodate it to the external changes, acts for a time with great celerity, though this celerity ſeems to diminiſh with the ſtrength. The influence of the application of cold water to the ſurface of the body on the heat, is, in ſome reſpects, regulated by the animal vigour; as the author has evinced by a particular experiment: and he obſerves, that, in fevers, where the heat is generally increaſed from 2 to 6 degrees above the ſtandard of health, pouring a bucket of cold water on the head always reduces the pulſe in frequency, and commonly lowers the heat from 2 to 4 or 5 degrees. This ſalutary practice he propoſes to diſcuſs at large on ſome future occaſion. He alſo adds, that the power of the body, in preſerving its heat under the impreſſions of cold, and the changes of temperature and of media, ſeems to be in ſome meaſure regulated by the condition of the mind, and there are alſo particular ſtates of the atmoſphere not perfectly underſtood, that ſeem to have an influence in depriving us more ſpeedily of an animal heat, than others where the cold is greater.

The only experiment which the author relates with regard to the effects of immerſion in freſh water in the animal powers, and particularly in the heat, is the following: The ſubject of the preceding experiments was immerſed at the ſame hour of the day in the ſame veſſel containing an equal bulk of freſh water. His previous heat was 98°, and his pulſe beat 92 in the minute. The heat of the air was 41½°, and that of the water 40. The wind was weſterly; and, in the court where the veſſel ſtood, a perfect calm prevailed. As Dr C. was fearful of the iſſue of this experiment, inſtead of expoſing the man naked to the wind before immerſion, he was ſecured from the air by a flannel dreſs, till the inſtant of his deſcending into the water; and he was ſuffered to ſink himſelf ſlowly into it, with the bulb of the thermometer under his tongue. The reſult of the experiment is exhibited in a table; whence it appears that his heat, which on immerſion was 98°, gradually declined with ſome ſmall irregularity, till at the end of 34′, it ſtood at 92½°. The man was removed ſlowly into the air, and ſtood in it for three minutes, the wind not blowing on him. He loſt one degree of heat at firſt, which he recovered. He was then put into a warm bath at 90°, which at firſt he felt warm, and his feet and hands were in pain; but, in 2′, a violent ſhivering commenced, and his heat fell two degrees. The bath was then heated to 95° and 96°, but he ſtill felt cold. It was heated to 99°, in which he continued 5′, and his heat was 91°. The heat was gradually raiſed to 106, when the ſenſe of coldneſs, of which he had complained at the pit of the ſtomach, gradually went off. After being half an hour in this heat, his own heat was ſtill 93°. He now became ſick and

and very languid; a cold ſweat covered his face, and his pulſe was quick and feeble. He was removed into bed, paſſed a feveriſh night, and, on the next day, had wandering pains over his body, with great debility, reſembling the incipient ſtage of a fever. By cordials and reſt, the ſymptoms went off.

This experiment confirms the notion that it is more dangerous to be wet with freſh than with ſalt water: but it is too hazardous to be raſhly repeated. The author propoſes to make farther trials on the brute creation, when he is provided with proper thermometers.

On the ſubject which led the author to this courſe of curious and well-conducted experiments, he ſubjoins the following remarks. As it is more deſirable to be wet with ſalt water than freſh, it is recommended to ſailors, who are expoſed to heavy ſhowers of rain, hail, or ſnow, to wring their clothes out of ſalt water. This practice was ſucceſsfully adopted by Lieut. Bligh and his crew. In all caſes, where, by ſhipwreck or otherwiſe, men are reduced to the neceſſity of either immerging their limbs in the ſea, or of expoſing them to the air while it rains or ſnows, or when the ſea is at times waſhing over them, it is ſafeſt to prefer a conſtant immerſion: becauſe, in the northern regions, where the cold is moſt dangerous, the ſea is almoſt always warmer than the air; and becauſe there is not only a danger from the increaſed cold produced by evaporation, but alſo from the loſs of heat by the rapid changes of the ſurrounding medium. In high and cold winds, without rain or ſnow, and in ſituations where perſons may avoid the reach of the waves, whether it be ſafer to continue in the air or to ſeek refuge in the ſea, muſt depend on ſeveral circumſtances, and cannot perhaps be certainly determined. The motives for chuſing the ſea will be ſtronger in proportion as the wind is high and cold, and as the ſhore is bold.

From the narrative that introduces theſe experiments, it appears that men may ſurvive 23 hours immerſion in a ſea of the temperature of 38° or 40, which is as great a degree of cold as it almoſt ever poſſeſſes, without food or water, and almoſt without hope of relief: but it does not appear that any man ever ſurvived an equally long expoſure to the higher degrees of cold of the atmoſphere in the ſame circumſtances. It appears alſo, that, though immerſion in water did not prevent thirſt, yet there is no doubt that it was an alleviation, and that it thus contributed to the preſervation of life.

Dr Currie remarks, that the moſt accurate method of eſtimating heat by introducing the bulb of the thermometer into the mouth, is to place it under the tongue with the lips ſhut. In this way, the cooling effect of reſpiration will be in a very conſiderable degree prevented. Thermometers, that are beſt adapted for this purpoſe, are curved at the end to which the bulb is affixed; and the bulb is introduced at the corner of the mouth. M.

Memoir of a Map of the Peninſula of India; from the latest authorities: exhibiting its natural and political diviſions: the latter conformable to the treaty of Seringapatam, in March 1792. With obſervations on the political and military advantages that may be derived from the new ceſſions: And an account of the ſite and remains of the ancient city of Beejanuggur. By Major Rennel. 4to; with a large folio ſheet-map. 7 s. 6 d. Nicol.

THE geographical materials, lately brought to light, which may be numbered among the leaſt equivocal advantages of the recent war with Tippoo, are conſiderable enough to warrant an entirely new conſtruction of the map of the Peninſula of India. This has therefore taken place; and the preſent memoir accompanies a new and elegant map of the country, from the Kiſtnah river to Cape Comorin, exhibiting a diſtinct view of the Table land, or Tippoo Sultan's boundaries, and thoſe of the allied powers.

The Memoir is divided into four ſections; the firſt gives an account of the conſtruction of the map; the ſecond explains ſeveral important particulars, hitherto little known, relating to the natural and political diviſion of the peninſula; the third contains ſome obſervations on the advantages that may be derived from the ceſſions made by Tippoo to Great Britain and her allies; and the fourth deſcribes the ſite and remains of the ancient city of Beejanuggur, once the capital and reſidence of the Hindoo kings of the country, known alſo by the name of the Beejanuggar, comprehending all that part of the peninſula which lies ſouth of the river Kiſtnah. From this valuable memoir, we ſhall ſelect the following obſervations on the diſtricts ceded to the Britiſh conquerors:

" It

"It remains that we ſhould particularize the diſtricts ceded to the Britiſh; thoſe to the Mahrattas and Nizam being already mentioned in the courſe of the Memoir. The Britiſh acquiſitions are in three ſeparate tracts or parcels; but are, in effect, joined, by the intervention of the territories of our allies, the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Travancore. It would, no doubt, have been more convenient for us, to have poſſeſſed, in addition to the diſtricts actually ceded, all the country of Coimbettore; ſo as not only to preſerve direct communication acroſs the peninſula, but alſo to deprive Tippoo of a granary, and of reſources. But it muſt be conſidered that *on the baſis of the preliminary treaty*, we could take no more than we did. We were limited to a certain ſum of revenue; and we could only take ſuch a quantity of land as produced that amount. The queſtion then, after the preliminary treaty was made, was only concerning the choice of ſituation. The firſt object, unqueſtionably, was the immediate protection and future ſecurity of the Coorga Rajah, and of the Nayres in the Calicut province; both of whom, partly on our account, were placed in the ſtate of rebels with reſpect to their old maſter. Therefore the choice of the Coorga, Calicut, and Palicaud diſtricts, was indiſpenſable, as it regarded juſtice, and national honour; an attention to which, has dignified both our councils and actions throughout the war. It happened to be alſo neceſſary in a political view; for the Coorga Rajah holds a paſs which leads from the Malabar coaſt, by a ſhort route, and through a remarkable ſtrong country, to the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, (the route taken by Abercromby.) The Nayre country, on the other hand, opens to us a communication with Palicaud or Palgatcherry, a fortreſs which commands the paſſage between the two coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel by the way of the Tritchinopoly and Coimbettore countries. Coimbettore being in Tippoo's hands, Palicaud is of the greateſt importance to us: for by our holding this place on the weſt, and Dindigul on the eaſt of Coimbettore, we render this province of little uſe to Tippoo in time of war, unleſs he keeps a very large force there to protect it.

The ſecond object, in a general view, but in a mere political one, *the firſt*, was the poſſeſſion of the Barra-Mahal, and other diſtricts, which contain the paſſes between the ſouthern Carnatic and Myſore. This tract is, perhaps, leſs uſeful to us in a defenſive, than in an offenſive view, in the event of future quarrels with the Myſorean: for, not to mention, that in the firſt inſtance a defenſive war on our part muſt inevitably ruin us; it may be ſaid, that a defence that reſts too much on the fortifying of certain paſſes, muſt be nugatory: we may impede, but we cannot prevent, the irruption of a powerful and active enemy; ſo that the uſe of confining an enemy to a certain paſs, is to know for certain where to find him. On the principle that Tippoo always has made, and, if permitted, ever will make, war on us, that is to ſay, by deſolating our country; and whilſt he evades an attack, haraſſes and wears out our troops and reſources; we muſt loſe ground in the conteſt. The late glorious ſucceſſes of our arms, ſhew what the plans of our campaigns ought to be, ſhould Tippoo again feel his ſtrength: we muſt at all events carry the war into his country, by attacking his capital, and other principal fortreſſes; to accompliſh the double purpoſes of keeping him at home, and reducing his power, at the ſame time. In the event of a war, therefore, we ſhould find a more direct and eaſy acceſs to the enemy's country by the centre of the Barra-Mahal, than by any route we have hitherto taken: and have our convoys alſo ſecured by a chain of poſts. We ſhall alſo ſet off from a point five marches nearer to Seringapatam, than in our laſt expedition; and may arrive at it in eight or nine from the head of the paſs, by the way of Ouſſore.

The immediate ſecurity of our own poſſeſſions, and that of the Coorgs and Nayres, being provided for, the remaining object of conſideration was to poſſeſs the *next uſeful* piece of territory to ourſelves; or what would render the enemy's frontier leſs ſecure to him. Dindigul muſt have immediately occurred, as being the key of Coimbettore, on the ſide of Tritchinopoly, and as having appertaining to it a territory that projected far into the heart of the ſouthern provinces; by the poſſeſſion of which we of courſe ſhortened our line of defence. It is an undoubted fact, that the power which preſents a ſtrong frontier, is maſter of the open country of his adjoining neighbour, unleſs an adequate force be ſtationed in it; ſo that, combining the

advantages

advantages resulting from the poſſeſſion of both Palicaud and Dindigul, we may conſider the Coimbettore and Daraporam countries as at our mercy, unleſs the enemy divides his force; a meaſure that would give us ſtill greater advantages. I could have wiſhed however, that we had a more direct communication with Palicaud, and the weſtern coaſt, than we now have; for it muſt be remembered, that although the diſtricts on the Malabar coaſt are ſubject to Bombay, yet they will, from ſituation, always call for ſudden aid on Madras; and therefore, perhaps, ſhould be placed under that preſidency in the firſt inſtance."

For a more particular deſcription of theſe countries, we refer to the work, which cannot be completely underſtood without frequently conſulting the map. Tippoo's ceſſions to the Britiſh exceed, according to Major Rennel, fifteen thouſand ſquare miles, of which the revenues are computed at 411,450l. The Nizam has acquired a tract of 12,750 ſquare miles; and the Mahrattas only 7962, of which the revenues are taken at 411,450l. each ſquare mile producing 52 l. per ann. to the ſtate. The land-tax of England and Wales is computed at 33 l. per ſquare mile: but in England, the land-tax is leſs than one eighth of the whole revenue; whereas in India the tax in land repreſents the revenue in general.

The ruins of Beejanuggur lie on the ſouthern bank of Toombuddra river. Lieut. Emmit, who viſited them in November laſt, traced ſeveral ſtreets from 30 to 45 yards wide; one of which is nearly entire, having collonades of ſtone on each ſide, and a very large pagoda at one extremity. Cæſar Frederick, who viſited Beejanuggur in 1565, gives it a circuit of 24 miles. Major Rennel conceives that the reaſon for Tippoo's wiſhing to retain the circar of Annagoondy, inſtead of ceding it with the reſt of the Dooab to the Mahrattas, was his anxiety for the ſafety of the deſcendants of the ancient kings of Beejanuggur, who reſide in the above circar, ſubſiſting on a territorial income of 25,000 l. incluſively of the regalities of a mint at Annagoondy, which they are ſuffered to enjoy through the compaſſionate bounty or policy of the Myſorean king. It is pleaſing to find, at the concluſion of a peace with Tippoo, that he is not ſo totally deſtitute of every virtue, as report had hitherto repreſented him. M.

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POETRY.

YARICO TO INCLE.

WHEN night spreads her shadows around,
I will watch with delight on thy rest;
I will soften thy bed on the ground,
And thy cheek shall be lodg'd on my breast.

Love heeds not the storm nor the rain;
On *me* let their fury descend,
This bosom shall never complain
While it shelters the life of a friend.

O tell me what tears thee away?
To a *fair one*, ah! wouldst thou depart?
Alas! to thy Yarico say
What maiden will love like this heart?

Though resolv'd not my sorrows to hear;
Though resolv'd from a mourner to fly;
The ocean shall bear thee a tear,
And the winds shall convey thee a sigh!

On observing a Lock of Miss B—D—N's Hair *separated from her Head-dress, and hanging towards the author.* By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq;

WILD furies with dishevel'd locks are drawn,
And rustic lasses romping on the lawn:
But, sweet Eliza!—gentle as thou'rt fair,—
Strange that at all disorder'd is thy hair!
Sure it has been with calm composure dress't;
And yet one recreant lock avoids the rest.
No more;—for, I perceive, with conscious pride,
This lovely lock inclining to my side.
When such a kind partiality I see,
Oft may it wander—if it strays to me!

A

A HOT DAY.

Written in a HOT NIGHT.

WHAT a plague's a ſummer breakfaſt?
Eat whate'er you will,
A Roll is but a naſty thing,
Toaſt is naſtier ſtill.

Then how to paſs the time away
Till dinner? there's the doubt—
You're hot if you ſtay IN the houſe,
You're hot if you go OUT.

When dinner comes, Lord help us all!
Such frying, ſuch a ſtew,
You're hot if you don't touch a bit,
You're hotter if you do.

Then after dinner what to do?
No knowing where to rove—
The Gentlemen are hot below,
The Ladies hot above.

And now the kettle comes again;—
That's not the way to cool one:—
Tea makes an empty ſtomach hot,
And hotter ſtill a full one.

But then an ev'ning walk's—the thing;—
Not if you're hot before:
The man who ſweats when he ſits ſtill
Will, when he moves, ſweat more.

Well now the ſupper's come, and come
To make bad worſe I wot,—
For, ſupper, whilſt it heats the cool,
Will never cool the hot.

And bed, which cheers the cold man's heart,
Helps not the hot a pin;
For, he who ſweats when out of bed
Sweats ten times more when in.

A GYPSEY BALLAD.

By Peter Pindar.

A Wandering Gypſey, Sirs, am I,
From *Norwood*, where we oft complain,
With many a tear and many a ſigh,
Of bluſt'ring winds and ruſhing rain.

No rooms ſo fine, nor gay attire,
Amid our humble ſhed appear,
Nor beds of down, nor blazing fire,
At night our ſhiv'ring limbs to cheer.

Alas! No friends come near our cot,
The Red-breaſts only find the way,
Who give their all,—a ſimple note,—
At peep of morn, and parting day.

But fortunes here I come to tell:
Then yield me, gentle Sir, your hand;—
Amid thoſe lines what thouſands dwell!
And bleſs me what a heap of land!

This ſurely, Sir, muſt pleaſing be,
To hold ſuch wealth in every line!
Try, pray now try, if you can ſee
A little treaſure lodg'd in mine.

(holding out her hand.)

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

Dantzick is now completely a Pruſſian town; a garriſon of 2700 men are quartered upon the inhabitants; a commiſſary is arrived, to regulate the imports, duties, exciſe, &c; the old municipal government ſtill remains; but that alſo muſt ſoon give place to another arrangement. Some individuals among the chief citizens have left the town, and gone to ſettle at Hamburg and other places, not chuſing to live under a military government. The comfortable ſide of the proſpect is an increaſe of trade, and of the means of ſubſiſtence to the poor claſſes of the people, who have for many years paſt ſuffered grievouſly from the conſequences of the oppreſſive conduct of the neighbours, and the gradual decay of trade. Dantzick has loſt one fifth of its inhabitants from theſe cauſes in the laſt ten years. The preſent acquiſitions made by Pruſſia, though vaſtly inferior to what Ruſſia gains, are indeed very important: they contain above 1061 ſquare German miles, above 5000 Engliſh ſquare miles; 262 towns or cities, 274 villages, and 1,136,389 ſouls.

Warſaw, April 20. With extreme repugnance, and after having made every effort to diſengage himſelf, the King of Poland departed for Grodno, under the expreſs orders of the Ruſſian Court!!!—He went into the carriage without taking leave of any one; although many crouded around him to expreſs their own and the public regret. As it was ſuppoſed the people would oppoſe his departure, numerous patroles were appointed!

NETHERLANDS.

Bruſſels, May 1. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles made his public entrance into this city on Sunday laſt, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in quality of Governor-General of the Low Countries. His carriage was drawn by 150 citizens; the cavalcade was preceded by 14 poſtilions blowing horns; the horſe volunteers in green uniform; the foot volunteers, a large band of muſic, the aſſiſting deans, and 20 citizens, drawn from each of the ſeven fermens, bare headed, and holding a flambeau of wax in their hands; and the municipal corporations, who, at a certain diſtance, preſented his Roya Highneſs with the keys. In this manner the proceſſion went on to the church of St Gudule, where

where Te Deum was chaunted by his Eminence the Pope's Nuncio, his Royal Highneſs being ſeated under a magnificent canopy. After which the cavalcade returned to the court, where there was a levee. In the evening his Royal Highneſs went to the theatre, and a ball and ſupper at the King's houſe finiſhed the day. All the ſtreets through which he paſſed were ornamented with tapeſtry, and the city was illuminated for three days. This day the magiſtracy preſented his Royal Highneſs with the wine of honour.

LONDON GAZETTE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Adjutant-Gen. Sir J. Murray, to Mr Dundas, dated Tournay, May 10.

"In conſequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reaſon to expect an attack upon the Auſtrian and Pruſſian poſts, his Royal Highneſs determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their ſupport. He arrived about ſix o'clock at the camp of Maulde, with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the tenth regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Pruſſian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himſelf, at St Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important poſition.

The attack commenced about ſeven o'clock. It was directed againſt the poſts occupied by Gen. Clairfait, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Pruſſian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road leading from that place to St Amand.

To theſe points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previouſly reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. Gen. Knobelſdorf, having been under the neceſſity of ſending a conſiderable part of his troops to ſupport the Auſtrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne, his Royal Highneſs, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldſtream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his ſupport. When the battalion of the Coldſtream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it, to a great degree, by their fire: the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and, by a well-directed and well-ſupported fire, kept the battery which was oppoſed to them in check, and did conſiderable execution.

The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them: in going forward they became unfortunately expoſed to the fire of a battery, from which they ſuffered ſeverely. They fell back to their poſition at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the reſt of the day, notwithſtanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the ſpirit and bravery diſplayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occaſion; nor is leſs praiſe due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different poſitions in the wood, where they were at times expoſed to a ſevere cannonade, from which however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were ſeen this morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the ſpot upon which the fire of the Coldſtream and of its guns had been directed. Maj. Gen. Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highneſs declared that he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

The importance of the ſervice rendered by his Majeſty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt explicit terms, by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to ſecure the fortune of the day.

At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the village of Raimes the action continued, with almoſt equal and unremitting violence till eight o'clock in the evening. Gen. Clairfait was every where ſucceſsful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpoſe, remained in the woods within a very ſmall diſtance of his poſts. During the action they cannonaded the Pruſſian camp near St Amand.—I am not exactly informed what meaſures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment paſſed in that quarter.

Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the

the enemy. His Royal Highneſs thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St Amand and Maulde: every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops oppoſed to Gen. Knobelſdorff were retreating, they began their march from Tournay, but he was ſtopped at the village of Maulde by a meſſage from Gen. Clairfait, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon ſome part of Gen. Knobelſdorff's, which, if they were allowed to complete and to poſſeſs, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his poſition. His Royal Highneſs immediately ſtopped the march of the troops, and went himſelf to St Amand, where he was met by Gen. Clairfait and Gen. Knobelſdorff. It was agreed that the Auſtrians and Pruſſians ſhould aſſault the whole of the batteries at day break, whilſt his Royal Highneſs retained poſſeſſion of the camp of Maulde.

This was done accordingly, and had the deſired ſucceſs. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, ſeveral killed, and upwards of 100 priſoners taken, with a very inconſiderable loſs. Thus defeated upon every occaſion, the enemy ſeem to have entirely abandoned their deſign: the body which came from Liſle, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of Gen. Clairfait's poſts, but nothing which had the appearance of a ſerious attack. By the account of deſerters and priſoners, they loſt 4000 men upon the 8th.—Gen. Dampiere is ſaid to have received a wound, of which he is ſince dead.

The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

The Auſtrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Pruſſians 300, on the 8th."

The Auſtrian official accounts ſtate the loſs of Gen. Clairfait's diviſion on the 8th as conſiderably leſs than was originally ſuppoſed, viz. 4 commiſſioned, 4 non-commiſſioned officers, and 64 ſoldiers killed; 19 officers and about 200 ſoldiers wounded, and 40 miſſing. It is added: "We have not yet had time to aſcertain the exact loſs of the enemy, which is much more conſiderable, not only becauſe they were four times repulſed by our troops, but above all, becauſe they were long expoſed to the deſtructive fire of our grape ſhot, the prodigious effects of which were proved by the enormous heaps of dead bodies that covered the field."

Theſe accounts further add.

"May 10. Notwithſtanding the great loſs which the enemy ſuſtained in the attacks which they had made with ſo little advantage on our advanced poſts of Raiſmes and the Abbey of Vicogne, they ſtill continued to fire on our advanced poſts towards the wood of Haſnon, which they ſtill occupied, and where they had even erected ſeveral redoubts. Gen. de Clairfait wiſhing to prevent at once his troops from being haraſſed by them, reſolved to diſlodge the enemy from their poſition in that wood, by attacking them at break of day on three ſides, at the ſame time, by ſome battalions of his army, ſupported by a corps of the Pruſſian troops under Baron de Knobelſdorff.

Theſe different attacks were conducted with uncommon bravery and ability by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Grenadiers de Rouſſeau, Count Clawez, Major de Wurtemberg, and Major d'Aſpre de Ligne. The enemy were repulſed, and their fortifications carried. Thoſe who made reſiſtance were put to the ſword. About 150 ſoldiers, and 10 officers were taken priſoners; the reſt, ſoon after the commencement of the action, had ſhewn more confidence in the ſwiftneſs of their legs than in the uſe of their arms. By this new victory Count de Clairfait has ſecured tranquillity to his army in that poſition which is neceſſary for attacking the towns of the enemy.

This General beſtows high praiſes on Lieutenant-Colonel de Schmidt on the ſtaff, who rendered the moſt eſſential ſervices by his courage and ſagacity. He beſtows equal praiſes on the three officers before mentioned, who commanded the attacks, and on the ardour and intrepidity of the troops who executed them.

The loſs of the enemy this day was conſiderable, and the ſame field of battle in which we had killed on the 8th above 2000 of their men, was once more covered with dead bodies.

LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, May 27. Capt. Cranford, aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, arrived here yeſterday evening, with a diſpatch from Sir James Murray, Bt. Adjutant-General, of which the following is a copy.

SIR, *Fumars, May* 25.

I am happy to have the honour of informing you, that the combined forces, under

under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of his Royal Highneſs, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the ſtrong camp of Famars.

A body of ſixteen battalions, viz. the brigade of Britiſh, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Auſtrian infantry, with ſix ſquadrons of Britiſh light dragoons, four of Hanoverian and eight of Auſtrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, aſſembled very early on the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highneſs. They were to arrive at day-break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ottie, to eſtabliſh bridges to paſs the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column, of nearly equal force, under Gen. Ferraris, was deſtined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to ſecond the operations of his Royal Highneſs as circumſtances might direct: a column, under the command of Gen. Colloredo, was employed to obſerve Valenciennes; another, under Gen. Otto, to cover Quefnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulſed, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon: two were taken by a detachment of Huſſars. A thick fog occaſioned ſome delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle ſeveral batteries were opened from the oppoſite ſide, but from ſuch a diſtance as to produce little effect.

They were anſwered and kept in awe by the Auſtrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After ſome time ſpent in cannonading, two diviſions of huſſars paſſed the river without oppoſition, at a ford in the village of Merſhe. His Royal Highneſs ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Auſtrian infantry, ſix ſquadrons of Britiſh, and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to purſue the ſame route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and ſecure a paſſage for the reſt of his troops. This movement had the deſired ſucceſs; the enemy retreated from all their poſts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

Gen. Ferraris, after cannonading ſome time, attacked, upon his ſide, and carried the entrenchments by aſſault. The troops of the different nations diſplayed the utmoſt firmneſs and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The Britiſh troops who had this opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Abercromby*. I incloſe a return of their loſs. Seven pieces of cannon and near 200 priſoners were taken in the redoubts. Some ſquadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though ſuperior in number, they were attacked with the greateſt valour by the regiment of Hanoverian garde de corps. The conteſt was of the ſevereſt kind; the ſquadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without conſiderable loſs to the garde de corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occaſions, three officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and 67 killed and wounded, non-commiſſioned officers and privates. The reſt of the Hanoverian troops loſt about 35 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highneſs advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way, within a ſmall diſtance of the works; but obſerving, from the diſpoſition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without conſiderable loſs, from which no proportionable benefit would ariſe, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehenſive of the conſequences of ſuch a movement, abandoned the works as ſoon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important poſition is now occupied by his Royal Highneſs, who has been joined by the reſt of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreſeeing they could not defend the paſſage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to riſk the event of a deciſive engagement in ſo confined a ſituation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They paſſed the Scheldt, and were ſeen marching towards Denain. Capt. Craufurd, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highneſs, obſerving a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the river, took two ſquadrons of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, tho'

* The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, and the 3d battalion of grenadiers. Lt.-Gen. Walmoden commanded the Britiſh and Hanoverians.

the

the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and diſperſed the troops who eſcorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 priſoners, and 8 waggons, and 30 horſes. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat, with the loſs of only three men killed and three horſes. The enterprize and good conduct of Capt. Craufurd upon this occaſion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highneſs.

Gen. Clairfait, upon his ſide, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a poſt of the utmoſt conſequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the inveſtment of the place.

In this manner, with a loſs of men which muſt be deemed very inconſiderable when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a poſition upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Conde to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment ſtate with preciſion the loſs upon either ſide: that of the combined armies is very ſmall upon this ſide of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded: that of Gen. Clairfait's corps by Anzain was more conſiderable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unqueſtionably much greater.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Return of killed and wounded of the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Abercromby, May 23.

Flank corps, 14th reg. 2 rank and file wounded; ditto 37th reg. 1 drummer killed, 2 rank and file wounded; ditto 53d reg. 1 rank and file killed, 2 rank and file wounded.

14th reg. 2 ſerjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

53d reg. 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file killed; 2 ſerjeants, 12 rank and file wounded.

Oſtend, June 1. A column of 5000 French arrived before Furnes about ſeven o'clock yeſterday morning. The garriſon, compoſed of near 1200 Dutch, with only three cannon, three pounders, oppoſed them bravely for four hours, whilſt the French had more than twelve eight pounders. The loſs of the French is unknown. The Dutch, after having ſix killed, and ten wounded, retreated in good order, and arrived here this evening with their cannon and baggage. The French, after plundering the principal inhabitants, left Furnes at ten o'clock laſt night, taking with them ſeven hoſtages for the contributions which they demanded in cattle, corn, &c. The Dutch, having been informed of their retreat, returned thither this afternoon.

ENGLAND.

Ships of War put in Commiſſion ſince France declared war againſt Great Britain.

JANUARY.

Ships.	*Guns*	*Commanders.*
1 Britannia	100	Capt. J. Holloway.
2 Victory	100	J. Knight.
3 St George G. S.	98	T. Foley.
4 Sandwich	90	W. Locker.
5 Duke	98	Sir A. Hammond.
6 Poyne	98	W. A. Otway.
7 Queen	98	J. Nutt.
8 Princeſs Royal	98	J. Dickenſon.
9 Windſor Caſt.	98	W. H. Reily.
10 Roy. William	84	G. Gayton.
11 Cambridge	80	R. Boger.
Alcide	74	R. Lutzee.
Alfred G. S.	74	J. Bazely.
Audacious	74	W. Parker.
Bedford G. S.	74	R. Man.
Berwick	74	Sir J. Collins.
Brunſwick	74	Sir R. Curtis.
Courageux	74	Hon. W. Waldegrave.
Cullodden	74	Sir T. Rich.
Edgar G. S.	74	A. Bertie.
Egmont	74	A. Dickſon.
Ganges	74	A. J. P. Molloy.
Hannibal	74	J. Colpoys.
Hector G. S.	74	G. Montague.
Leviathan	74	Hon. H. S. Conway.
Monarch	74	Sir J. Wallace.
Orion G. S.	74	J. T. Duckworth.
Powerful	74	T. Hicks.
Suffolk	74	P. Rainier.
Terrible	74	S. Lutwidge.
Vengeance G. S.	74	C. Thompſon.
St Alban's	64	J. Vaſhon.
Aſſiſtance	50	J. S. Smith.
Centurion	50	S. Oſborne.
Meduſa	50	J. Norman.
Frigates.		
Ulyſſes	44	Rd Morris.
Beaulieu	40	Earl of Northeſk.
Latona	38	Ed Thornborough.
Phaeton	38	Sir A. S. Douglas.
Thetis	38	F. J. Hartwell.
L'Aigle	36	J. N. Inglefield.
Crefcent	36	J. Saumarez.
Flora	36	Sir J. B. Warren.
Inconſtant	36	A. Montgomery.
Leda	36	Geo. Campbell.
La Nymphe	36	Ed. Pellew.
Thalia	36	Rd Grindall.
Active	32	Ed Nagle.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Alarm	32	Capt. L. Robertſon.
Andromeda	32	J. Saliſbury.
Bolton	32	G. W. A. Courtenay.
Ceres	32	Rd Incledon.
Cleopatra	32	A. J. Ball.
Druid	32	J. Elliſon.
Fox	32	T. Drury.
Hermione	32	J. Hills.
Heroine	32	A. H. Gardner.
Iphigenia	32	P. Sinclair.
Iris	32	G. Lumſdaine.
Juno	32	S. Hood.
Magiciene	32	Geo. Martin.
Orpheus	32	H. Newcome.
Syren	32	J. Manley.
Alligater	28	W. Affleck.
Circe	28	J. S. Yorke.
Lizard	28	T. Williams.
Brilliant	28	M. Robinſon.
Ariadne	20	T. R. Shivers.
Sloops.		
Echo	16	Hon. C. Jones.
Racehorſe	16	J. Lecky.
Rattleſnake	16	A. Mouat.
Shark	16	Hon. A. K. Legge.
Tiſiphone	16	A. Hunt.
Childers	14	R. Barlow.
Pluto	14	J. N. Morris.

NOTES.

1. Deſigned for V. A. Hotham's flag ſhip.
2. V. A. Lord Hood's.
3. R. A. Gell's.
4. V. A. Dalrymple's at the Nore.
5. Commodore Murray's ſhip.
6. R. A. Affleck's flag ſhip.
7. R. A. Gardner's.
8. R. A. Goodall's.
9. R. A. Cofby's.
10. The flag ſhip at Spithead.
11. ditto at Plymouth.

Thoſe marked G. S. were guard-ſhips, and in commiſſion before the declaration of war.

FEBRUARY

1. Qu Charlotte	100	Capt. H. C. Chriſtian.
2. Royal George	100	E. Pakenham.
3. Ro Sovereign	100	H. Nicholls.
4. Duke	98	Geo. Duff.
5. Prince	98	C. Collingwood.
Windſor Caſtle	98	Sir Tho. Byard.
Sandwich	90	J. P. Mels.
Brunſwick	74	J. Harvey.
Captain	74	S. Reeve.
Coloſſus	74	C. M. Pole.
6. Cumberland	74	T. Lewis.
Fortitude	74	W. Young.
Illuſtrious	74	T. L. Frederick.
Montague	74	Ja. Montague.
Ramillies	74	H. Harvey.
Robuſt	74	Hon. K. Elphinſtone.
Tremendous	74	Ja. Pigot.
Vengeance	74	J. Stanhope.
Agamemnon	64	Hor. Nelſon.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Ardent	64	Capt. R. Manners Sutton.
Diadem	64	A. Sutherland.
Intrepid	64	Hon. C. Carpenter.
Raiſonable	64	Lord Cranſtoun.
Sampſon	64	R. Montagu.
Stately	64	J. S. Smith.
Aſſiſtance	50	Hon. Ar. K. Legge.
Leopard	50	J. Maude.
Concord	36	J. Wells.
Romulus	36	J. Sutton.
Venus	36	Jon. Faulknor.
Caſtor	32	T. Troubridge.
Loweſtoffe	32	W. Wolfeley.
Meleager	32	C. Tyler.
Mermaid	32	J. Trigge.
Succeſs	32	F. Roberts.
Tartar	28	A. Guvot.
Amphitrite	24	J. C. Purvis.
Shark	16	S. Barker.

NOTES.

1. Deſigned for Earl Howe's flag-ſhip.
2. V. A. Hood's.
3. V. A. Grave's.
4. Commodore Murray's ſhip.
5. R. A. Bowyer's flag ſhip.
6. R. A. Mc Bride's in the Downs.

MARCH.

Bellerophon	74	Capt. T. Paſley.
Majeſtic	74	C. Cotton.
Ruſſel	74	J. W. Payne.
Sceptre	64	J. R. Dacres.
Veteran	64	Edm. Nugent.
L'Aimable	32	Sir Harry Burrard.
Andromache	32	Theo. Jones.
Dædalus	32	Sir C. Knowles.
Southampton	32	Hon. R. Forbes.
Thames	32	Ja. Cotes.
Nemeſis	28	J. Woodley.

APRIL.

1. London	98	Capt. R. G. Keats.
2. Princeſs Royal	98	J. C. Purvis.
Marlborough	74	Hon. G. Berkeley.
America	64	Hon. J. Rodney.
Belliqueaux	64	Geo. Bowen.
Ruby	64	Hon. S. Finch.
Charon	44	E. Dodd.
Gorgon	44	C. W. Paterſon.
Hebe	38	Ar. Hood.
Melampus	36	J. C. ſhin.
Niger	32	R. Moorſom.
Dido	28	Sir C. Hamilton.
Pegaſus	28	C. Boyles.
Pomona	28	H. Darby.
Veſtal	28	J. Macdougal.
Fury ſloop	24	F. Cole.
Daphne	20	T. Sotheby.
Sphynx	20	R. Lucas.
Vulcan fire-ſhip	14	Lord Garlies.

NOTES.

1. Deſigned for the D. of Clarence's flag-ſhip.
2. R. A. Goodall's

Ships.

Gibraltar
Defence
Invincible
Irreſiſtible
Argonaut
Aſia
Ruby
Adamant
Romney
Adventure
Argo
Aſſurance
Diomede
Regulus
Swan
Sheerneſs
Amphion
Thiſbe
Porcupine
Childers
Echo
Inſpector
King'sfiſher
Vulcan fire-ſh
Weaſle

A liſt of the fle
March 24.
tal Gardner.

Queen

Duke

Culloden
Hannibal
Hector
Monarch
Orion
Heroine
Iphigenia
Thetis

Sailed for th
ſhips und
R. A. of th

St George

Boyne
Ganges
Edgar
Egmont
Phaeton

With the
of 74 guns,
of Good Ho
bound Eaſt

MAY.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Gibraltar	80	Capt. T. Mackenzie.
Defence	74	Ja. Gambier.
Invincible	74	Hon. T. Pakenham.
Irreſiſtible	74	J. Henry.
Argonaut	64	J. Aylmer.
Aſia	64	J. Brown.
Ruby	64	Sir Rd Bickerton.
Adamant	50	W. Bentinck
Romney	50	Hon. Wm Paget.
Adventure	44	R. Hill.
Argo	44	W. Clark.
Aſſurance	44	V. C. Berkeley.
Diomede	44	M. Smith.
Regulus	44	J. Bowater.
Swan	44	P. Minchin.
Sheerneſs	44	Lord Garlies.
Amphion	32	Herb. Sawyer.
Thiſbe	28	J. Dickinſon.
Porcupine	24	Barlow.
Childers	14	J. Mullock.
Echo	16	P. Halket.
Inſpector	16	W. Bryer.
King'sfiſher	16	T. Graves.
Vulcan fire-ſhip	14	J. Matthews.
Weaſle	14	W. Taylor.

A liſt of the fleet which ſailed for the Weſt Indies, March 24. under the command of Rear Admiral Gardner.

Queen	98	A. Gardner R. A. of the Blue. Capt. J. Hutt.
Duke	98	Geo. Murray, Commodore. Capt. Geo. Duff.
Culloden	74	Sir Tho. Rich, Bt.
Hannibal	74	J. Colpoys.
Hector	74	Geo. Montagu.
Monarch	74	Sir Ja. Wallace, Kt.
Orion	74	J. T. Duckworth.
Heroine	32	A. H. Gardner.
Iphigenia	32	P. Sinclair.
Thetis	32	F. J. Hartwell.

Sailed for the Mediterranean, the following ſhips under the command of John Gell, R. A of the Blue, April 5.

St George	98	J. Gell. R. A. of the Blue. Capt. T. Foley.
Boyne	98	W. A. Otway.
Ganges	74	Molloy.
Edgar	74	Bertie.
Egmont	74	A. Dickſon.
Phaeton	38	Sir A. S. Douglas, Bt.

With the above fleet ſailed the Powerful of 74 guns, T. Hicks, ſuppoſed for the Cape of Good Hope, to carry home the homeward-bound Eaſt India ſhips.

The Edgar returned to England with a valuable Spaniſh ſhip which the fleet retook from a French privateer. [p. 250.]

The Boyne returned to Spithead.

A liſt of the fleet that ſailed from Spithead, April 22. 1793, for the Mediterranean, under the command of R. A. Coſby.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Windſor Caſtle	98	P. Coſby, R. A. Capt. Sir T. Byard.
Princeſs Royal	98	J. C. Purvis.
Alcide	74	R. Linzee.
Illuſtrious	74	Frederick.
Terrible	74	Lutwidge.
Inconſtant	36	Montgomery.
Latona	38	Thornborough.
Flora	36	Sir J. Warren.

At the ſame time ſailed the Vengeance of 74 guns, Capt. Charles Thompſon, with the trade for the Weſt Indies.

A liſt of the fleet under the command of V. A. Hotham, that ſailed from Spithead, May 12. for the Mediterranean.

Britannia	100	W. Hotham, V. A. Capt. Holloway.
Coloſſus	74	Pole.
Courageux	74	Hon. W Waldegrave.
Fortitude	74	W. Young.
Agamemnon	64	Nelſon.
Loweſtoffe	32	Wolfeley.
Meleager	32	Tyler.
Mermaid	32	Trigge.

A liſt of the fleet which ſailed from Spithead May 22. 1793, for the Mediterranean, under the command of V. A. Lord Hood.

Victory	100	S. Lord Hood, V. A. Capt. R. A. Sir H. Parker. J. Knight.
Bedford	74	R. Manu.
Berwick	74	Sir J. Collins.
Captain	74	Reeve.
Robuſt	74	Hon. J. K. Elphinſtone
Ardent	64	R. M. Sutton.
S. Alban's	64	Vaſhon.
Phaeton	38	Sir A. S. Douglas.
Caſtor	32	Troubridge.
L' Aimable	32	Sir H. Burrard.
Juno	32	S. Hood.
Tartar	28	Guyot.
Amphitrite	24	Hunt.
Vulcan	14	J. Matthews.
Conflagration	14	E. Brown.
Weazel	14	Taylor.
Tiſiphone fire-ſh.	12	Martin.
Dolphin hoſp ſh.	44	Lieut. May.
Camel ſtore ſhip	24	Lieut. Hallowell.

CAP-

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

By the Lottery privateer of Weymouth, Le Marianne ſloop of 50 tons, and a guarda coaſta of 30 tons, both laden with cyder, copper, nails, cordage, and ſtores, for Breſt, cut out of Peros harbour, near Iſle de Bas; ſent for Weymouth.

By the Hinde frigate, La Libertie privateer of 12 guns and 55 men, and L'Egalité privateer of 8 guns and 50 men, both from St Maloes, ſent into Limerick.

The Liverpool, Liddle, from Honduras to London, was taken off Brighton by the Friend of the Country privateer, of 10 guns and 28 men, from Boulogne, and retaken by the Swallow revenue cutter, with the privateer, and arrived at Shoreham.

The Venus, Stewart, from Liſbon to London, taken by a French privateer, was retaken by the Sprightly cutter of Guernſey.

By the Achilles privateer of Weymouth, the N. S. de la Conception, Spaniſh ſhip, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, retaken from the Dumourier French privateer, ſent into Baltimore.

By the Alligator of Jerſey, a French ſloop, laden with brandy and wine.

The Edgar man of war has brought into Portſmouth a Spaniſh ſhip from Lima to Cadiz, retaken from the Dumourier French privateer, of 20 guns and 200 men, by the Phaeton frigate. The privateer is alſo taken.

The following is an account of the cargo of the Spaniſh ſhip:—694 caſes of ſilver, each containing 3000 dollars; 33 caſes of gold, beſides plate and jewels, value 500,000 l.; 72 cwt. of redwood; 16 caſes of ſilver in bars; 2662 quintals of bark of different weights; 2440 quintals of cocoa; 4887 caſes of pepper; 520 do. of lead; 120 do. of wool; 162 do. of ſugar; 2247 lbs of medical roots; 387 do. extract of bark; 75 do. of gum of Cocoa; 150 do. of baſſam of Peru; 250 prepared hides; 119 raſping ſkins; 800 dozen fine leather ſkins; 12 do. of alambon; 3 barrels of honey; 11 caſes of the various productions of Peru.—This cargo had been two years in collecting from different parts of the coaſt, and is, without exception, the richeſt that ever was truſted on board of any ſingle ſhip. It is impoſſible to form a juſt eſtimate of its value; but it is certainly not over-rated, when it is ſtated at twelve or thirteen hundred thouſand pounds.

It will be a queſtion, whether the recaptors are intitled to the whole, or only to ſalvage, as the prize was only a few days in poſſeſſion of the privateer.

The Sally, Griffiths, from America to France, is carried into Alderney by a privateer.

La Temeraire, and Le Prelaud, from Cape Francois to Marſeilles, carried into Gibraltar.

By the Surpriſe privateer of London, L'Aimable Aurore, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, brought into Portſmouth.

By the Hinde frigate, the Neptune, a Swede, from Cadiz to Havre de Grace, richly laden, ſent into Plymouth; likewiſe a French privateer.

By the Alarm frigate, De la Fils de Patrie privateer, of 6 guns and 25 men; alſo the Chauvelin, of 10 guns and 54 men; both ſent into the Downs.

By the Lord Stanley, Farquhar, from Liverpool to Africa, the Julie Chere, of 250 tons, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, with ſugar and coffee, carried into Kinſale.

By the Earl of Derby, Perrin, from Liverpool to Jamaica, a brig from Guadaloupe for Havre, with ſugar, coffee, &c. ſent into Corke.

By the Juno frigate, the Maria, from Savannah for Bourdeaux; likewiſe retaken, the brig Harriot, Donald, from Liſbon to London; and the Hamilton, from America to Peterſburg, ſent into Portſmouth.

By L'Aimable frigate, a French Weſt Indiaman and a privateer, ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Mary privateer of Liverpool, a large ſhip from St Domingo, ſent for Liverpool.

By the Langriſh, Fitzhenry, from Briſtol, the Double Union, from Nantes to Bourdeaux, carried into Gibraltar.

By the Mary, Thomſon, of Liverpool, La Pavilion Nationale, from Martinique to Bourdeaux, carried into Liverpool.

By the Earl of Derby, from Liverpool, La Victoire, from Guadaloupe to Havre de Grace, ſent into Corke.

By the Mary, Molyneux, from Liverpool, a lugger privateer of 10 guns.

The Paſbebiac, Hocquoil, from Jerſey to Bay Chaleurs, taken by the French, was retaken by the Hinde frigate, and ſent into Plymouth.

By the L'Aimable frigate, la Navuree, from the Weſt Indies, carried into Portſmouth.

The

The Three Sifters, from Jerfey to Newfoundland, taken by a French privateer, was retaken by the Latona frigate, and fent to Plymouth.

By the Hope cutter, of London, the Leneſeix, from Toulon, with wine and oil, fent into Portſmouth.

The Argyle, from Limerick to Greenock, taken by a French privateer, is retaken by the Dudgeon of Liverpool, and fent to Milford.

By the Reſolution privateer of Guernſey, L'Heureux, of 400 tons from Charleſtown to Bourdeaux, taken into Guernſey.

By the Tartar of Guernſey, Le Cochon and Coco, from Guadaloupe to Marſeilles, with ſugar and coffee, carried into Guernſey.

By the Spitfire, the Columbus, from Liſbon to Havre, with cotton, cochineal, indigo, &c; alſo the two Brothers, Soffairey, from St Ubes to Oſtend, retaken, arrived at Guernſey.

By the L'Aimable frigate, the Navaro, from New Orleans to Bourdeaux, fent into Portſmouth.

By the Hope privateer of Liverpool, a Spaniſh brig, retaken from the French, fent into Liverpool.

By the Latona frigate, the Franklin privateer of 10 guns, arrived at Portſmouth.

By the Hinde frigate, Le Georgette privateer from Nantes, of 20 guns, arrived at Falmouth.

The Nancy, Brown, from Teneriffe to Belfaſt, taken by a French privateer, retaken by the Brilliant of Guernſey, and afterwards ſunk.

By the Surpriſe of London and Reſolution of Guernſey, privateers, the St Jean de Leone, from Pondicherry to L'Orient, after an engagement of ſeven hours and a half, arrived at Plymouth.

By the Hinde frigate, the Neptune, a Swede, bound for Havre-de-Grace, ſent into Portſmouth.

By the Dolphine revenue cutter, Le Supreme privateer of St Maloes, with 6 guns and 29 men, carried into Marazion.

By the Spaniards.

L'Economie, Latique, from Marſeilles to Bayonne.

The Venus, Richards, from Figuera to London, with fruit, taken by the Republican privateer of Nantz, was retaken by the Spaniſh fleet.

The Greyhound, Conner, from London to Bayonne, is detained at St Sebaſtian's, and the cargo condemned.

By the French.

The Suſannah, Hughes, from Pillaw to Liverpool, taken by a privateer of 8 guns, off the Naze of Norway, and carried into Calais.

The Manchester, from Liverpool to Liſbon, is taken by the Dumourier privateer from Bourdeaux.

The Ranger, Gleed, is cut out of Palermo roads by a French privateer.

The Aſtley, Howe, from Meſſina, carried into Marſeilles.

The Olive Branch, Wright, from Liſbon to London, carried into Breſt.

The Peggy, Boyd, from Charleſtown, carried into France.

The Thetis, Vickerman, from Marſeilles to London, carried into France.

The Concordia, Scot, from Charleſtown to Rotterdam, ſent into France.

The Andrew, from Charleſtown to Bremen, and Juno from ditto to Amſterdam, ſent to L'Orient.

The Eliſabeth, Brady, from Saloe to Guijor, carried into Bayonne.

A veſſel with coals from Shields, taken by a French privateer.

The Dallas, King, from Bourdeaux to Dublin, with a paſsport, is taken by the French fleet, and ſent to Breſt.

The Aurora, Burgam, (American), from Baltimore to Nice, carried into Marſeilles.

L'Ambuſcade French frigate, of 32 guns, has captured off Charleſtown bar, a brig with rum, &c. from Barbadoes for Charleſtown; the brig Sally, from Nova Scotia to Barbadoes, near Bermuda; alſo the Four Brothers, from New-Brunſwick to Barbadoes.

The Margaret, White, from Barcelona and Falmouth to Quebec, arrived at Marſeilles.

The Balmain, Ramſay, from St Lucar to Leith, ſent into Breſt.

A veſſel from St Euſtatia for Lancaſter, and another from Jerſey for Newfoundland, taken by Le Georgette privateer from Nantes, of 20 guns.

The Liberty, Miller, and the ——, Huſſey, carried into Marſeilles.

The John and Suſannah, Mackay, from the South Seas to London, was captured by a French privateer, about 10 leagues from Scilly.

The Richard, from Leghorn, taken off Alicant, arrived at Marſeilles.

The Berentine, from Leghorn to Amſterdam, (a Dane), carried into Cette.

IRE-

IRELAND.

In the month of January, a petition from the Roman Catholics was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Mr Hobart, ſigned by Dr John Troy, Catholic Archbiſhop of Dublin, on behalf of himſelf and the other Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Clergy of Ireland, and by Sir Patrick Bellow and others, on behalf of themſelves and the other Roman Catholic body. He ſaid, he was happy in thus laying the petition of that reſpectable body of ſubjects before parliament.

The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The ſubſtance of the petition was a complaint of the various laws impoſing penalties and reſtrictions on the Catholics—a ſtatement of their unvarying loyalty and good conduct during a century—of the tendency of thoſe laws to obſtruct the proſperity of the country—and concluding by a prayer, that, in compliance with the benign recommendation of his Majeſty [p. 98.], the Houſe would be graciouſly pleaſed to give relief, &c. &c.

Previous to the petition being ordered to lie on the table,

Sir H. Cavendiſh roſe, to make an obſervation on the ſignature, in which Dr Troy was called Archbiſhop, inſtead of *titular* Archbiſhop of Dublin; but nothing was ſaid in ſupport of the objection.

Major Hobart then moved, for leave to bring in a bill for the further relief of his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects.

Sir H. Langriſhe ſeconded the motion.

After much converſation, the queſtion was put, and paſſed in the affirmative, with two diſſenting voices only.

Mr Hobart, Feb. 28. moved the bill.

It relieves the Roman Catholics from bills of diſcovery, and puts their perſonal property on the ſame footing as that of the Proteſtants.

It admits the Roman Catholics to the rights of the elective franchiſe.

It provides, that nothing therein contained ſhall be conſtrued to give them a right to vote at pariſh veſtries, for the repair of churches, pay of clerks, &c.

It provides, that no Roman Catholic ſhall have arms or ammunition in his poſſeſſion, unleſs ſeiſed of a freehold property of 100 l. a-year, or a perſonal property of 1000 l.

But on application to the quarter-ſeſſions, it poſſeſſed of 10 l. freehold a-year, or 100 l. perſonal, or taking the uſual oaths, they are to be permitted to carry arms, paying one ſixpence to the clerk of the peace.

Roman Catholics are to be capable of holding civil and military places of truſt and emolument.

They may endow colleges, and take out profeſſorſhips, except out of the univerſity of the Holy and undivided Trinity.

They are to be admitted into corporations, on taking the oath of allegiance, without being obliged to take the uſual oaths.

Proviſion is made, that they ſhall not ſit or vote in parliament, or that no Roman Catholic ſhall be Lord Lieutenant, or deputy chief governor, or Lord High Chancellor, or Chancellor of the exchequer, or chief juſtice of the King's bench, common pleas, or chief Baron of the exchequer, or any of the judges of the ſame, commiſſioner of the rolls, or vice-treaſurer, or auditor general, or attorney-general, or ſolicitor-general, provoſt, or fellow of the college, poſt-maſter general, adjutant general of ordnance, any officer on the ſtaff, privy counſellor, or High ſheriff.

Roman Catholics are to have no right to the purchaſe of advowſon or the right of preſentation to eccleſiaſtical benefices.

They are exempted from the penalty which lay upon them for not attending prayers on the Sabbath at the pariſh-church.

Roman Catholic prieſts are exonerated from felony, for the celebration of marriage between Proteſtants and Roman Catholics.

That if they ſhall marry a Proteſtant and Roman Catholic, or a Proteſtant and Proteſtant, not previouſly married by a Proteſtant clergyman, they ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500 l.; one moiety thereof to go to the Crown, and the other to the informer.

March 4. Mr Knox moved a clauſe, to make it lawful for perſons profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion to ſit and vote in parliament. The Houſe divided. For the motion 69, againſt it 163. Majority 94.

The bill paſſed the Houſe of Lords March 20.

The Hon. Simon Butler, and Mr Oliver Bond, chairman and ſecretary to the ſociety of united Iriſhmen, appeared at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 25. for publiſhing ſeditious and inflammatory

inflammatory reſolutions, cenſuring the proceedings of the ſelect committee of the Houſe in endeavouring to detect incendiaries and ſeditious perſons. The Houſe unanimouſly reſolved, That the paper alluded to was a falſe and ſcandalous libel upon their privileges, and ordered the priſoners to pay a fine of 500l. each, and to be impriſoned for ſix months. Some of the Lords thought this ſentence too ſevere; but it was anſwered, that the priſoners would no doubt be fully reimburſed by that *wealthy* and *reſpectable ſociety* for whom they ſuffered; and the vote paſſed unanimouſly.

Extract of a Report made to the Houſe of Commons, of the Corn, Proviſions, and Linen Cloth, exported in the year 1792 from Ireland.

Barrels of corn - -	567,747
Cwts of Flour, Meal, and Bread,	170,869
Barrels of Beef - -	117,196
Barrels of Pork - - -	94,506
Number of live Oxen and Cows	29,625
Ditto live Hogs - - -	5,802
Cwts of Butter - -	295,575
Yards of Linen-Cloth -	39,647,246

SCOTLAND.

Lords Swinton and Dunſinnan opened the Circuit Court of Juſticiary at Inverary, on April 4. —— Neil M'Inniſh, and Charles M'Inniſh his ſon, were accuſed of ſheep ſtealing, and Malcolm M'Lelland of theft. Neil M'Inniſh and M'Lelland were ſentenced to tranſportation for life, and their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. Charles M'Inniſh was, upon his own petition, baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.

The diet againſt William Bell, Archibald Lamont, and Duncan Ferguſſon, accuſed of an aſſault, was deſerted *ſimpliciter*, and they were diſmiſſed from the bar.

The ſame Judges opened the Court at Glaſgow on the 9th. —— John Mitchell, charged with the murder of James Park reſiding in Pollockſhaws, not appearing, was outlawed. Hannah Main, for child-murder, was baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years. Agnes M'Callum, alias White, of Paiſley, was found guilty of poiſoning her natural child with vitriol, and ſentenced to be executed at Glaſgow upon May 22. and to be afterwards diſſected. James M'Kenzie, late carter in Glaſgow, was found guilty of robbery, and condemned to be hanged at Glaſgow on May 22. John M'Kenzie, travelling chapman, the above-mentioned criminal's brother, found guilty of robbery, was baniſhed beyond ſeas for life. Thomas Smith, late carter in Glaſgow, accuſed of culpable homicide, in permitting two horſes on Sept 26. with loaded carts, to travel the road between Larkhall and Douglas, without any perſon to conduct or guide them, by one of which a female child, of about two years of age, daughter of William Walker, weaver at Prodreat, was rode over, and cruſhed to death on the ſpot, was found not guilty, and diſmiſſed from the bar. Ralph Aſhworth and James Stewart, were accuſed of breaking into the warehouſe of John Renfrew and Co. in Clyde-ſtreet of Anderſton, on Sept. 15. and ſtealing ſeveral pieces of fuſtians, &c. The advocate-depute deſerted the diet, *pro loco et tempore*, and craved a warrant to recommit them. Mr Greenſhields, advocate, oppoſed the recommitment of Aſhworth; and repreſented to the court, that the pannel having executed letters of intimation, in order to bring on his trial, it had been appointed by his Majeſty's Advocate to take place on the 9th of April current, and that the public proſecutor having failed to inſiſt on the trial on the day appointed, the pannel was intitled to his liberty, in terms of the ſtatute 1701. The court ſuſtained the objection, and Aſhworth was ſet at liberty.

Lords Swinton and Dunſinnan likewiſe opened the Court at Stirling, on April 13. —— The jury, on the trial of John Rob, accuſed of aſſaulting and attempting to raviſh Agnes Jaffray, found the charge not proven, and he was diſmiſſed from the bar. Thomas Kelly, accuſed of killing Alexander Pearſon, in a quarrel, by a violent blow with his fiſt upon the neck, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be whipt at Stirling upon the 26th curt. Duncan Campbell, accuſed of murder, or culpable homicide, was outlawed for not appearing.

The Court was opened at Ayr on the 10th by Lords Eſkgrove and Abercromby. —— Abraham Sheerwood was accuſed of theft, aggravated by houſe breaking. The jury found him guilty of the theft, and he was ſentenced to be whipped, and tranſported beyond ſeas for life. —— John Douglas alias Davidſon, was accuſed of iſſuing counterfeit money; but, on petitioning, he was baniſhed Scotland for life.

The ſame Judges met at Dumfries on the 16th. —— Margaret Crawford, accuſed

ſed of theft, failing to appear, was outlawed.

Lord Abercromby opened the Court at Jedburgh on the 22d.—James Walker younger, late in Darnick, pariſh of Melroſe, accuſed of murder, failing to appear, was fugitate.

The Court was opened at Perth on the 16th by Lord Juſtice Clerk.—James Thomſon, for the murder of John Galloway, by wounding him in the thigh, which occaſioned his death in a few days after, not appearing, was outlawed. Walter Reid, for *culpable homicide*, by ſtriking one of his fellow-ſervants on the head with a flail, which occaſioned his death a few hours after, was baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.—Robert Rogers and James Dormand, for four different acts of highway robbery, all committed near Dundee on Nov. 30. were ſentenced to be executed at Perth on May 31.

The Court met at Aberdeen April 22. Lord Juſtice-Clerk Judge.—Alexander Craig and Thomas Raeburn, indwellers in Aberdeen, were accuſed of entering the houſe of Andrew Muirden, labourer in Gilcoinſton, upon the night of the 4th of March laſt, when the family were in bed, and committing a robbery upon Muirden, his wife, and family. Sentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt Raeburn for not appearing; and Craig having given in a petition, was baniſhed for ſeven years.—James Watſon, commonly called Brangan, mariner in Whitehills; William Watſon, mariner there, William Smith, carter and hirer there, and David Cumming, mariner there, accuſed of aſſembling a mob, and deforcing the officers of the revenue in the courſe of their duty, in the beginning of January laſt, were found guilty; whereupon James Watſon, William Smith, and David Cumming, were ſentenced to be whipt and baniſhed for fourteen years; but William Watſon having abſconded in the mean time, ſentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt him.

Lord Henderland opened the Court at Inverneſs on April 30.—Jean Biſſet, ſpouſe to Alexander Fraſer, was accuſed of the murder of her own child, about eighteen months old, by throwing it into the river Neſs. It appeared from the evidence that, in Midſummer 1790, the priſoner had been married to Alexander Fraſer; ſhortly after which they removed to Perth, where her huſband inliſted in an independent company, from which he was ſoon after diſcharged; but he immediately inliſted with a recruiting party raiſing men for the Eaſt Indies: That he ſoon thereafter embarked for India, leaving her ſome time gone with child, ſhe having been refuſed a paſſage to accompany him: That, at the time her huſband left her, ſhe was poſſeſſed of only a few halfpence, but endeavoured to ſupport herſelf by ſewing, working ſtockings, &c. and that about the middle of October 1791 ſhe was delivered of a male child, which was named after its father: That ſhe nurſed the child; but finding great difficulty in ſupporting it and herſelf, ſhe had reſolved to return to Roſsſhire, and leave it with her huſband's father: That having ſeveral acquaintances in Breadalbane, ſhe directed her rout that way, and lived with different acquaintances there, while ſhe thought they could maintain her; and having wained her child in November laſt, ſhe then proceeded on her way to Roſsſhire, finding it impoſſible for her to ſupport herſelf and her child longer: That, when ſhe ſet out, ſhe was only poſſeſſed of one ſhilling, which had been given her by one of her acquaintances in Breadalbane. It appeared, that, by the 1ſt of December, ſhe arrived at Inverneſs; and from the evidence of thoſe who ſaw her there, ſhe exhibited much affection for her child; and that, when ſhe croſſed the ferry to Roſsſhire, ſhe had not money to pay her paſſage. Afterwards ſhe came to the houſe of an uncle of her huſband's, where ſhe remained one night, and next day arrived at her father-in law's houſe: That ſhe mentioned to him her inclination to remain there during the remainder of the winter, if he would give her a corner of his houſe for herſelf and her child, after which ſhe would give him no further trouble; but that he ſaid he had no convenience for her and her child. Whereupon ſhe propoſed leaving the child until ſhe ſhould go back to Inverneſs for a bundle which ſhe ſaid ſhe had left there, which he at firſt conſented to; but in the evening his wife, who was not mother to the priſoner's huſband, oppoſed this meaſure, telling the priſoner not to impoſe upon them, for if ſhe was allowed to go away, ſhe meant to leave the child with them. Upon this ſhe offered to leave the houſe, if they would give her two ſhillings to help to carry

carry her and her child to the ſouth country; but they refuſed to give her any thing, and uſing threats of ſending her to priſon and ſuch like, forced her to leave the houſe; and although both her father in law and his wife were preſent when ſhe did ſo, they did not even give her a bit of bread. In this ſituation ſhe returned to Inverneſs, deſtitute of ſuſtenance, except a few cold potatoes which ſhe got at her father-in-law's, and a bit of wheat-bread that a woman on the road gave to the child; and in a ſtate of deſperation threw her child into the river Neſs, or, as ſhe admitted, went to the river to drown it, and having ſtumbled when taking the child from her back, both of them fell into the river, after which ſhe ſaw no more of it. The jury found the pannel *Guilty*.—Elizabeth Fraſer was accuſed of entering the houſe of Robert Simſon, when he and all his family were from home, except Mary Lauder his wife, then in bed and far advanced in pregnancy, whom ſhe pulled out of bed, dragged her through the houſe, gave her many ſevere blows on the face, and attempted to ſtrangle her with a black tape or cord, but was interrupted by the arrival of a man ſervant who heard her cries. On account of ſome particular circumſtances, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, with the view of the proſecution being carried on before the Sheriff of the county.—William Macpherſon was accuſed of going to the houſe of Janet Roſe, and enquiring for her ſon Hugh Roſe, upon pretence of making up ſome differences that ſubſiſted between them; but upon taking him to a little diſtance, he ſuddenly ſtruck him with a large knotted cudgel, whereby the bone of his noſe was fractured, and his ſkull laid bare in ſeveral places. Macpherſon having failed to appear, ſentence of owtlawry was pronounced againſt him.—Margaret Barron, alias Fraſer, accuſed of child-murder, having petitioned for baniſhment, the ſame was conſented to, and ſhe was baniſhed for life under the uſual certification.—John and Donald Roſs, two boys, calling themſelves chapmen, were accuſed of committing acts of ſhop-breaking and theft, in company with another boy, Charles Thomſon from Dundee, and ſtealing goods to the value of two hundred guineas. The jury found the pannels *Guilty*.—John M'Lennan and Alexander M'Kenzie were accuſed of theftouſly ſhooting at and killing a ſheep in the foreſt or ſheep-farm of Freewater. The import of what appeared from the evidence in this caſe ſeemed to be, That theſe lads had been out three days hunting deer at a conſiderable diſtance from any place of habitation, and were become very faint for want of proviſions; whereupon one of them ſhot a ſheep, but they were immediately laid hold of by the proprietor and two of his herds, who happened to be at hand; that they immediately offered payment of ſuch price as might be aſked for the ſheep, of which acceptance was refuſed, and they were thrown into priſon, where they remained near two months, having been refuſed to be admitted to bail, until they applied to the Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh. The jury found the pannels *Not guilty*, and they were diſmiſſed from the bar.—John Grant, writer in Inverneſs, accuſed of forging the ſubſcription of Angus Macedward, as indorſer to a bill of 20l. and iſſuing the bill, knowing the ſaid ſubſcription to be forged, was found *Guilty*, but recommended to mercy. Lord Henderland remitted the caſe to the conſideration of the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh.—Betty and Barbara Sutherland, alias Piper, were accuſed of three different acts of theft; but ſome material witneſſes not appearing, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and the criminals recommitted to priſon to ſtand trial at next circuit.

The Court then pronounced ſentence of death againſt Jean Biſſet and John and Donald Roſs. Execution, however, was ſuperſeded till July 5. to give time for an application for mercy, on account of the ſingularity of Jean Biſſet's caſe, and of the jury's having recommended the two boys to mercy.

On Sunday, March 24. the new Epiſcopal chapel, at Lawreneckirk, endowed by Lord Gardenſton, and built by ſubſcription, was opened by Biſhop Watſon, the reſident clergyman, in preſence of a very numerous and uncommonly attentive congregation. His text, from St Mathew xviii. v. 20. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midſt of them," was admirably illuſtrated and improved in a ſermon equally eloquent and affecting. The Chapel is a very elegant ſtructure, from the deſign of Capt. Rudyerd, commanding engineer for Scotland; and

when the ſpire is added which the baſe only is built, it will be one of the moſt beautiful places of public worſhip, for its ſize, in the iſland, as well as highly ornamental to the part of the country in which it is erected.

The Baſon at the Pettycur harbour near Kinghorn, deſigned and carried on under the direction of Captain Rudyerd, royal engineer, is completed, and found fully to anſwer the purpoſe for which it was conſtructed, as the five ſluices are ſo directed, that they cannot fail to remove the vaſt quantity of ſand that has from time to time accumulated, and which has been the cauſe of the Ferry-boats being ſo long detained from going out of the harbour.

Dundee, April 27. This afternoon, in expectation of ſeeing a ſhip launched, a vaſt number of people were collected at the harbour. About fifty or ſixty perſons got on board the ſloop Leith Packet, which was faſtened by a rope to a bolt of another veſſel. Unfortunately the rope gave way, and the Leith Packet being quite light, and the people being all on one ſide, ſhe overſet immediately. Thoſe on the ſhrouds were thrown into the harbour, and picked up by boats which were inſtantly manned. Thoſe ſtanding on deck were thrown into the hold, to the number of about 18, by the ruſhing in of the water. At this inſtant a gentleman ſtripped and ſwam to the cabin door, from whence he drew out five or ſix perſons, who were immediately taken up by boats. He found it impoſſible to come at more. It was about 50 minutes before the veſſel was got righted, when the bodies of 12 or 14 perſons were taken out, and means uſed to recover them, but without effect. Of thoſe taken up by the boats, ſeverals have been recovered who were apparently dead.

Much praiſe is due to Sir Alexander Douglas, Meſſrs R. Stewart, W. Rait, and Andrew Williſon; the latter gentleman recovered two that were in a ſtate of ſuſpended animation.

May 10. a houſe at the foot of the Bridge-end, Perth, was diſcovered to be on fire. The houſe was completely in flames before it was noticed. Six perſons were ſuffocated before any aſſiſtance could be procured, viz. one man, two widow women, a mother and her two ſons. The fate of all of them is very lamentable; but that of the mother and her two ſons is peculiarly diſtreſſing. She got ſafe out of the houſe, and came to the ſtreet, when, miſſing her ſons, ſhe ran back into the midſt of the flames in ſearch of them. Unfortunately ſhe could neither extricate them nor herſelf, and ſhe was burnt to death. The ſix corpſes, were got out in the morning. A maſon who had gone to a chimney top, fell down, and had his back broken. Saturday evening, about ſix o'clock, another fire broke out in South Street. It burnt two flats of the houſe where it began, and all the furniture; but, by timely aſſiſtance, it was prevented from ſpreading farther. In the ſhort ſpace of three weeks, there have been four fires in this town and neighbourhood.

May 13. A moſt tremendous fire broke out in the warehouſes of Meſſ. Addiſon at Borrowſtounneſs, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with a great quantity of wheat and other grain. The loſs is eſtimated at 2500 l.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Bombay, Capt. Riddell, to Miſs Roſe Niſbet, youngeſt daughter of Mr Niſbet, with a fortune of 30,000 l.

1793. *April* 13. At Roſemount, Ayrſhire, John Macconnel, Eſq; of Iſle Rhondo, in the Weſt Indies, to Miſs Adair, daughter of William Adair, Eſq; Surgeon-Major of Gibraltar.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Robſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr James Robſon of Fairhaugh, to Miſs Martha Rutherford, daughter of Capt. Rutherford, late of 42d foot.

27. At St John's church, Hackney, Thomas Braidwood, Eſq; formerly of St Leonard's hill, to Mrs Ravenſcroft, widow of Mr Samuel Ravenſcroft, attorney at law, London.

29. At Glenbervie, George Mill, Eſq to Mrs Helen Nicolſon of Glenbervie.

29. At the Moſs of Killecairn, Mr Thomas Wilſon, manufacturer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Betſey Taylor, daughter of Mr John Taylor of Cringate, Stirlingſhire.

30. At Aberdeen, William Donald, Eſq of Broomhill, to Miſs Innes, daughter of William Innes, Eſq; late merchant in Thurſo.

May 2. By ſpecial licence, Henry Berkeley Portman, Eſq; to the Hon Lucy Dormer, daughter of Lord Dormer.

3. At Pleaſance, near Dundee, the Rev. Mr William Maul, miniſter at Monikie, to Miſs Margaret Biſſet, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr James Biſſet, late miniſter at Caputh.

14. At Edinburgh, William Campbell, Eſq; of Crawfordſton, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Lydia Cullow.

20. At

20. At Greenock, Lieut. Brodie, of 36th foot, to Miſs Mary Mackellar, daughter of Mr John Mackellar, merchant in Glaſgow.

21. Major Alexander Trotter, to Miſs Margaret C. Fiſher, ſecond daughter of Richard Fiſher, Eſq; of Loretto.

26 By ſpecial licence, at the Duke of Ancaſter's in Saville-row, the Rt Hon. Viſcount Milſington, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Portmore, to Lady Mary Iiſabeth Bertie, only daughter of the Duke of Ancaſter.

28. By ſpecial licence, at Sir Abraham Hume's, Bt, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Charles Long, Eſq; M. P. and ſecretary of the treaſury, to Miſs Hume.

29. At Braehouſe, Mr Charles Shirreff, merchant in Paiſley, to Miſs Wilſon, eldeſt daughter of William Wilſon, Eſq; of Wilſontown.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At the Houſe of Drum, near Borrowſtounneſs, the lady of Capt. Hamilton Eton, of a ſon and heir.

25. At Tarradale, Mrs Murchiſon of Tarradale, of a ſon.

25. At Airdpatrick, Argyleſhire, Mrs Macalliſter, younger of Loup, of a daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lt-Col. Maxwell, of a ſon.

May 2 The Rt Hon. Lady Anne Hope, of a daughter.

4. Mrs Robertſon Scott, of a ſon.

4. At Carnwath, the wife of one of the villagers, of two girls and a boy. The children are all doing well.

5. At Kinnaird, the Lady of Sir David Carnegy of Southeſk, Bt, of a daughter.

8. At Carron hall the Rt Hon. Lady Eleanor Dundas, of a daughter.

8. At the Broom, near Stirling, Mrs Wright, of a daughter.

Liſbon, May 11. On the 29th ult. her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs of Braſil was delivered of a Princeſs; and on the 6th inſtant, the new-born Princeſs was baptized by the name of Maria. *Lond. Gaz.*

15. The wife of John Nichols, baker in Leeds, of three children, two of whom were living when born, but died ſoon after. She has had four boys in about ten months.

17. At Cargen-houſe, Mrs Stothert of Cargen, of a ſon.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wallace, of a daughter.

20. The wife of Mr Hubert, Kenſington-place, Bath, of four female children, one of whom died ſoon after its birth; but the other three, with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

21. At Kirkneſs, Mrs Douglas Maclean Clephane of Carſelogie, of a daughter.

27. Mrs Cruickſhank of Strickathrow, of a daughter.

29. Mrs Hay of Newhall, of a daughter.

DEATHS

April 24. At Glaſgow, Mr John Auchincloſs, merchant.

25. At Finnick, in his 88th year, Mr John Smith.

25. At Borrowſtounneſs, aged 81, Margaret Jamieſon, relict of Charles Addiſon, merchant.

26. At Glaſgow, Matthew King, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of James King, Eſq, of Drums.

26. At Whiburgh Mains, the Rev. Mr John Murray, miniſter of Heriot, preſbytery of Dalkeith, in the 86th year of his age, and 53d of his miniſtry.

27. At Ordiquhill, in the 30th year of his miniſtry there, the Rev. Mr Robert Ogilvie.

28. At Huntly, Mr Alexander Forſyth ſenior, merchant and manufacturer.

29. At Spittle in Caithneſs, Mrs Williamſon of Banniſkirk.

30. At Hartwoodburn, near Selkirk, Mr Robert Laidlaw.

Lately, at his houſe on Summerhill, Ireland, in his 75th year, William Cuſac, Eſq; —This gentleman, in his youthful days, ſerved with great reputation under Marſhal Saxe, in all his campaigns, and was afterwards at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. He has left conſiderable property, acquired by his own induſtry.

At Ferryhill, in her 84th year, Mrs Anne Stewart, relict of Mr James Brands of Ferryhill.

Near Augſburg, in Germany, by the unfortunate overturning of the carriage in which he was, Mr Flint, one of his Majeſty's foreign meſſengers. A Dutch meſſenger, who was alſo in the carriage with him, eſcaped unhurt; but Mr Flint was killed on the ſpot.

Mr John Oliver, the eccentric miller of Highdown-hill, in Suſſex, aged 83. His remains were interred near his mill, in a tomb he had cauſed to be erected near thirty years ago, the ground having previouſly been conſecrated. His coffin, which he had for many years kept under his bed, was painted white; and the body was borne by eight men, clothed in the ſame colour. A girl about twelve years old read the burial ſervice, and afterwards, on the tomb, delivered a ſermon on the occaſion from Micah vii. 8. 9. before at leaſt 2000 auditors.

At Thurgaton, aged 101, Goodwife Mack. She was of a ſtrong athletic conſtitution, and, until within a few years of her death, would occaſionally exerciſe herſelf in ſome of thoſe labours of the field and farm-yard which are uſually allotted to men.

May 1. At Kirkaldy, Mr John Dougall, many years rector of the grammar-ſchool of that town.

1. At Cuidrach, in the Iſle of Sky, in his 85th year, Mr John Maclean, ſurgeon.

2. At Aberdeen, in his 79th year, Peter Gordon, Esq; of Mosstown.

3. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Hamilton, only daughter of the Earl of Haddinton.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elisabeth Syme, relict of James Syme, Esq; late of Northfield.

3. At Chelsea, in her 68th year, the wife of James Park, Esq;

3. At Dysart, in her 92d year, Catharine Christie of Buckhaven, who, at the age of 13, began to carry fish from thence to Dysart, and continued to do so till within six or eight months of her death. She was scarcely ever known to have a complaint.

4. At New Monkland manse, in an advanced age, the Rev. Dr Patrick Maxwell, minister of that parish.

4. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Duff, daughter of the deceased John Duff of Hatton, Esq;

4. At Kilmarnock, aged 111, John Craig. He served as a soldier in the North British dragoons, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir in the year 1715. He was never married, and wrought as a day labourer until within a few days of his death. He never had any trouble or sickness, and retained his memory and senses to the last. There was found in his possession, secreted in an old chest, a number of crown and half-crown pieces, and other smaller coin.

5. At Edinburgh, Sir Michael Malcolm of Lochore, Bt.

5. At Milliken, Mrs Jean Napier, daughter of the deceased John Napier, Esq; of Calcreugh, and widow of Patrick Wilkie, Esq; of Rath-mill, in the island of St Vincent.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Cameron.

8. At Dumfries, the Lady of Governor Irvine.

9. At the Hague, John Arnold Zoutman, Lieutenant-Admiral of Holland and West Friesland, who commanded the Dutch fleet in the action with Sir Hyde Parker on the Dogger-bank, Aug. 5. 1781.

11. At Brechin, Mrs Margaret Young, relict of Mr John Smith, merchant.

11. At Finarts, Robert Ferguson, Esq; of Finarts.

13. At Bath, Col. Egerton.

13. At his seat at Friskey-hall, Dunbartonshire, Ronald Crawford, Esq; merchant.

13. At Aberdeen, in his 77th year, John Dingwall, Esq; of Ranniestown. He carried on business in that place for upwards of fifty years. Early in life he established the manufacture of knit stockings on the same plan as in England; and by carrying the business to an extent and perfection never known before his time, he rendered the most essential service to the town and country.

14. At Aberdeen, Keith Urquhart, Esq; of Meldrum.

15. At Kirkside, near Montrose, Capt. Joseph Aikman, late of 22d foot.

16. William Cooper of Smiethston, Esq; merchant in Glasgow.

16. At Findrassie, Abraham Leslie, Esq; of Findrassie.

16. Mr George Mill, late one of the magistrates of Glasgow.

17. At Rubislaw, Miss Anne Hay, daughter of the late Andrew Hay, Esq; of Mountblairy.

17. At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, in his 78th year, William Taylor, Esq; surgeon.

17. At Guernsey, suddenly, Lt-Col. William Brown, deputy-governor of that island.

19. At his house, in Stratford place, Earl Talbot. His Lordship married May 7 1776, Charlotte, daughter of Wills Hill, Marquis of Downshire in Ireland, by whom he had issue, Charles, Viscount Ingestrie, born April 25. 1777, and John, born April 4. 1779. His Lordship is succeeded in titles and estate by Viscount Ingestrie, his eldest son.

19. At Aberdeen, Dr Alexander Donaldson of Auchmill, professor of medicine and oriental languages in the Marischal college.

19. At the manse of Old Kirkpatrick, Mr John Davidson, minister of that parish.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Watson, merchant.

19. At Bath, in her 100th year, Mrs Martin, a widow lady.

20. Mr John Crawford, merchant in Glasgow.

20. At Glasgow, Mr John Rodger, merchant.

20. At Campbelltown, Miss Amelia Campbell.

20. At Perth, Mrs Isabella Græme, spouse of Mr William Dick, rector of the grammar-school.

21. At London, aged near 80, William Cooper Keating, Esq; formerly an apothecary, but had for some years retired from business. He accompanied Lord Anson round the world; and was on board the Centurion when the Acapulco ship was taken.

21. At Edinburgh, John Dick, Esq; late of Jamaica.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elisabeth Low, wife of Mr Alexander Pitcairn, insurance-broker.

23. At London, in his 60th year, William Hudson, F. R. S. and author of the Flora Anglica.

23. At her house in Berkeley-square, Lady Ducie, the widow of Mr Child, banker, and mother of the Countess of Westmoreland.

23. At London, Mr Alexander Anstruther, second son of J. Anstruther, Esq.

25. At Edinburgh, Donald Campbell, Esq; of Saddell.

27. In the King's Bench prison, in an advanced age, Thomas Atwood, Esq; formerly chief judge of the island of Dominica, and afterwards of the Bahamas.

Pre-

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

May 1. The Rt Hon. Robert Hobart was ſworn of the Privy Council.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, May 4. to appoint John Earl of Chatham, George Lord Arden, of the kingdom of Ireland, Samuel Lord Hood, of the ſaid kingdom, Vice-admiral of the Red, Alan Gardner, Rear-admiral of the Blue, John Smith and Charles Small Pybus, and Philip Affleck, Vice-admiral of the Blue, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to John Smith Burges, of Eaſt Ham and Thorpe Hall, in the county of Eſſex, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

11. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to Francis Baring, Eſq; of London, merchant, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

18. to grant the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, to William Lord Auckland of the kingdom of Ireland, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Auckland, of Weſt Auckland in the county of Durham.

to preſent the Rev. Robert Knox to the united churches and pariſhes of Larbart and Dunipace, in the preſbytery and ſhire of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Harvie.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland, dated March 31.

4th dragoon-guards: Maj. Edward Willey, from 12th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Greville, reſigned.

5th dragoon-guards: Maj. John Ormſby Vandeleur, from 8th dragoons, to be Major, vice T. P. Vandeleur, exchanged.

5th dragoons: Capt Redmond Browne, from 5th dragoon-guards, to be Major, vice Hennicker, promoted in 9th dragoons.

8th dragoons: Maj Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, from 5th dragoon-guards, to be Major, vice J. O. Vandeleur, exchanged.

9th dragoons: Maj. B. Trecothick Hennicker, from 5th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Weſtenra, reſigned.

12th dragoons: Capt. Mervin Archdall, to be Major, vice Willey promoted in 4th dragoon-guards.

18th dragoons: Capt. Robert Riddle, from 12th dragoons, to be Major, vice Freemantle, promoted in 39th foot.

39th foot: Maj. Stephen Freemantle, from 18th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Barry, reſigned.

The Rt Hon. Lt-Gen. Robert Cunninghame, to be Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, in the room of the Rt Hon. Lt-Gen. Warde, reſigned; dated May 8.

War office, May 11.

Staff. Col. James Moncreif of royal engineers, to be Quartermaſter-General to the forces ſerving on the continent under the Duke of York.

Serjeant-Major —— Phillips of Coldſtream foot-guards, to be Prevoſt-Martial to the ſaid forces, with the rank of Captain of foot on the continent of Europe only.

Capt. William Payne, of 1ſt dragoons, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

War-office, May 18.

60th foot: Maj. Hon. Vere Powlett, from 5th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Kemble, who retires.

Lt Col. John Campbell of 9th foot, and Lt-Col. William Myers of 15th foot, to be Colonels in the army in America only.

Staff. Lt-Col. Edward Morriſon, of 2d foot-guards, to be Deputy Quartermaſter-General to the forces in South Britain, in abſence of Col. Moncrief.

Royal Manx corps of fencibles: John Duke of Athol to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; Lt-Gov. Alexander Shaw, or the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, to be Major

War-office, May 21.

Staff. Capt. J. Gaſper Le Merchant, of 2d dragoon-guards, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

War-Office, May 25.

1ſt life-guards: Capt.-Lieut Henry Andrew Cerjat, from 6th dragoons, to be Captain of a troop; Corn. and Sub.-Lieut. Terence O'Bryan O'Loghlin to be Lieutenant.

2d life-guards: Capt.-Lieut. Hon. Andrew Cochrane, from 60th foot, to be Captain of a troop; Corn. and Sub-Lieut. Robert Beresford to be Lieutenant.

1ſt foot-guards: Capts Hon. John Leſlie, Henry Wynyard, William Thornton, and Duncan Campbell, to be Captains of companies.

Coldſtream foot-guards: Capt. Charles Howard Bulkley, and Capt. John Calcraft, to be Captains of companies.

Garriſons. Col. Thomas Dundas to be Lieutenant Governor of the iſland of Guernſey, vice Browne, deceaſed

Surgeon John Macdonald, from 11th foot, to be Surgeon to the garriſon of Grenada, vice Young, appointed Surgeon to the forces on the continent.

Hoſpital Staff. Dr Robert Smyth, from half-pay, to be Phyſician to the forces on the continent, under the Duke of York.

Andrew Grieves, Surgeon to 53d foot, to be Surgeon to ſaid forces.

Rudolph Rhodes, ſurgeon to 1ſt dragoon-guards, to be Apothecary to ſaid forces.

War-

War-office, May 28.

Capt. Charles Craufurd, of 2d dragoon-guards, to be Major in the army by brevet.

From other Papers.

Mr Alexander Boog is appointed King's Smith, vice Mr David Robertſon, deceaſed.

Mr Thomas Chalmers is appointed Smith for Scotland to the Board of Ordnance, vice Mr David Robertſon.

May 21. Capt. Cheape was elected Collector of the land-tax for the county of Fife, in room of the late Charles Mitchell, Eſq.

23. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of that city on Col. Alexander Duff, Col. John Murray, and Harry Wilſon, Eſq.

The Earl of Hopetoun has appointed the Rev. James Franks of Halifax in Yorkſhire, to be one of his domeſtic chaplains.

BANKRUPTS.

May 2. James Malcolm, manufacturer in Kirkaldy.

2. William Greene, of the town and county of Newcaſtle-upon Tyne, merchant.

4. Andrew Lauſon, cotton-machine maker in Glaſgow.

4. George Stott, farmer in Brechin.

6. James Anderſon, merchant in Dundee.

7. Walter Niviſon, manufacturer in Anderſton.

8. John Urquhart, muſlin-manufacturer in Glaſgow.

8. Archibald Ponton, baker in Edinburgh.

8. Alexander Forreſt, copperſmith in Glaſgow.

13. John Macgregor, vintner in Brechin.

15. John and Thomas Cowan, ſtarch-makers at Weſt-barns, near Dunbar, both as individuals and as a company.

15. William Burneſs, merchant in Dundee.

18. James Fife, merchant in Port-Glaſgow.

18. William Braid, machine-maker, formerly at Kirkaldy, now at Dundee.

18. John Leighton, tenant and cattle-dealer in Muryhillock, and George Leighton, tenant and cattle dealer, in Waterſtone, both as a company and as individuals.

18. John Grant, farmer and cattle-dealer in New Town of Inchirvan.

21. John Hyndman, grocer and merchant in Greenock.

25. Archibald Fraſer, innkeeper and builder in Largs.

25. James Lyle, tobacconiſt in Kilmarnock.

26. John Blair, merchant in Bucklyvie.

28. James Macdonald, merchant in Inverneſs.

28. William Lawſon, merchant in Dumfries.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, May 25.

Wheat, 23 s. Barley, 22 s. 6d. Oats, 17 s. Peaſe, 20 s. Beans, 18 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, May 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. Bear-meal, 11 d. Peaſe-meal, 10¼ d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for May.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	25	34	59
Weſt-kirk, -	34	30	64
Canongate, -	19	10	29
Calton, - -	17	18	35
Total,	95	92	187

AGE.			
Under	2	71	
Between	2 & 5	13	
	5 & 10	5	
	10 & 20	8	
	20 & 30	10	
	30 & 40	13	
	40 & 50	14	
	50 & 60	16	
	60 & 70	21	
	70 & 80	13	
	80 & 90	3	
	90 & 100	0	
		187	
Decreaſed		38	

DISEASES, &c.	N°
Aged — — —	14
Aſthma — — —	4
Bowel complaints —	3
Bowelhive — —	16
Childbed — —	3
Chincough — —	13
Conſumption —	53
Cramp in ſtomach	1
Dropſy — — —	5
Drowned, — —	1
Fever — —	22
Jaundice — — —	3
Meaſles — —	3
Nervous fever —	3
Palſy — — —	1
Smallpox — —	18
Stillborn — —	6
Suddenly — —	2
Teething — —	16
Vomiting blood —	1
Water in head — —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, May 15.

Bank Stock, 162½ a 163.
3 per cent. red. 74¼ a ⅞.
3 per cent. conſ. 75¼ a ½ a ⅝ a ¾.
4 per cent. 88½ a ⅞ a ¾.
5 per cent. 107⅛ a ⅜ a ¼.
South Sea Old Ann. 74⅛.
Long Ann. 21½ a ⅝.
Short Ann. 9 15-16ths.
India Stock, 211.
India Bonds, 6 s. diſc.
New Navy Bills, 9⅞ diſc.

May 29.

Bank Stock 166½ a ¾.
3 per cent. red. 76¼ a ½ a ⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent. conſ. 76⅝ a ½ a ¼.
4 per cent. 89½ a ¾ a ⅝.
5 per cent. 108½ a ⅝.
Long Ann. 21¼.
Short Ann. 9 15-16ths.
India Stock, 211½.
India Bonds, 15 s. diſc.
New Navy Bills, 9⅞ diſc.
Commercial Bills, (1ſt claſs) 14 s. (2d ditto) 31 s. a 32s. (3d ditto) 42 s. a 44 s. (4th ditto) 54 s. a 55 s. a 52 s. diſc.

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Account of WILLIAM EARL of MANSFIELD.

"THE ancient cuſtom of tranſmitting to poſterity the actions and manners of famous men, has not been neglected in the preſent age, though incurious of its own affairs, whenever any exalted and noble degree of virtue has broken through that malignity and falſe eſtimation of merit, by which great and ſmall ſtates are equally infeſted." Such is the obſervation of Tacitus, which, being founded in truth and juſtice, will be equally applicable to the preſent times. Of thoſe who have deſerved to be held in reverence by mankind for great talents exerted ſucceſſfully for the advantage of the public during a ſeries of years, no one ſtands higher than LORD MANSFIELD; one by whoſe indefatigable induſtry the juriſprudence of the country has been improved, and rendered reſpectable; who had the good fortune to live long enough to ſee the malignity of party extinguiſhed, and to hear the general voice uniting to bear teſtimony to his worth and abilities.

William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, was the fourth ſon of David Viſcount of Stormont, a nobleman who is not recorded to have poſſeſſed any extraordinary endowments of the mind, or ſuperior powers of underſtanding; and, but for his attachment to the intereſts of the Pretender, would now have only been known from the celebrity of his ſon, the ſubject of our

preſent attention *. Lord Mansfield was born on the 2d of March 1705, at Perth in Scotland. His reſidence there was but of ſhort duration, being brought to London at the age of three years, which will account for his having contracted none of the peculiarities of the dialect of his country. It is to the honour of Weſtminſter ſchool that it can number ſo great a character amongſt thoſe who have received their education there. At the age of fourteen he was admitted of that ſeminary as King's ſcholar. "During the time of his being at ſchool," ſays one who was contemporary with him, "he gave early proofs of his uncommon abilities, not ſo much in his poetry, as in his other exerciſes; and particularly in his declamations, which were ſure prognoſtics of that eloquence which grew up to ſuch maturity and perfection at the bar and in both Houſes of Parliament †. At the election in May 1723, he ſtood firſt on the liſt of thoſe gentlemen who were ſent to Oxford. He was entered of Chriſt Church June 18 in that year. In 1727 he had taken the degree of B. A and on the death of George I. was amongſt thoſe of the univerſity who compoſed verſes on that event.

On June 26. 1730, he took the degree of M. A. and probably ſoon afterwards left the univerſity. Before he devoted himſelf to buſineſs, he made the tour of Europe; and on his return became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the bar.

The fortune of Lord Mansfield at this period was rather ſlender; but he ſoon ſupplied any deficiency in that reſpect by his application and abilities. He does not appear to have proceeded in his profeſſion in the way then uſually adopted, of labouring in the chambers of a ſpecial pleader, or copying (to uſe the words of Blackſtone) the trash of an attorney's office; but being bleſſed with the powers of oratory in their higheſt perfection, and having ſoon an opportunity of diſplaying them, he very early acquired the notice of the Chancellor and the Judges, as well as the confidence of the interior practiſers.

The graces of his elocution, however, produced their uſual effect with a certain claſs of people, who would not believe that ſuch bright talents could aſſociate with the more ſolid attainments of the law, or that a man of genius and vivacity could be a profound lawyer. As Pope obſerved at that time,

The Temple late two brother Serjeants ſaw,
Who deem'd each other oracles of Law;
With equal talents theſe congenial ſouls,
One lull'd the Exchequer, and one ſtunn'd the Rolls;
Each had a gravity would make you ſplit,
And ſhook his head at Murray as a wit.

It is remarkable that this ridiculous prejudice accompanied Lord Mansfield to the end of his judicial life, in ſpite of daily proofs exhibited in the court of King's Bench and in the Houſe of Lords, of very profound knowledge of the abſtruſeſt points of juriſprudence. Lord Cheſterfield has given his ſanction to this unfounded opinion. In a letter to his ſon, dated Feb. 12. 1754, he ſays, "The preſent Solicitor-General Murray has leſs law than many lawyers, but he has more practice than any, merely upon account of his eloquence, of which he has a never-failing ſtream."

In the outſet of Lord Mansfield's life it will be the leſs ſurpriſing, that a notion ſhould have been entertained of his addicting himſelf to the purſuit of belles lettres too much, when the regard ſhewn to him by Pope, who deſpotically ruled the regions of literature at that period, is conſidered. That great poet ſeemed to entertain a particular affection for our young lawyer, and was eager to ſhew him marks of his regard. He addreſſed to him his imitation of the 6th epiſtle of the firſt book of Horace. Biſhop Warburton ſays, Pope "had all the warmth of affection for this great lawyer; and, indeed, no man ever more deſerved to have a poet for his friend; in the obtaining of which, as neither vanity, party, nor fear had a ſhare, ſo he ſupported his title to it by all the offices of a generous and true friendſhip." Mr Ruffhead alſo declares, that Pope had at one time an intention of leaving his houſe at Twickenham to his friend Mr Murray, whoſe growing fame and riſing

* In a memorial printed in "The ſecret hiſtory of Col. Hooke's negotiations in Scotland in favour of the Pretender in 1707," 8vo. 1760, p. 65. he is thus deſcribed: "Lord Stormont is turned of forty, and he is of the houſe of Murray. He is rich and powerful on the frontiers of England, and in the middle of Scotland. He is a man of great reſolution, ſtrict probity, and uncommon preſence of mind." It appears alſo from the ſame memorial, that he had conſiderable weight with the malcontents in his native kingdom.

† Biſhop Newton's Life.

ſing ſtation, which would render him ſuperior to ſuch a manſion, alone prevented him from carrying it into execution. In the fourth book of the Dunciad he ſays, ſpeaking of thoſe whoſe poetical purſuits were diverted by law or politics,

How ſweet an Ovid, Murray was our boaſt!
How many Martials were in Pulteney loſt!

And in his imitation of the firſt ode of the fourth book of Horace, he again compliments him in the following lines addreſſed to Venus:

To number five * direct your doves,
There ſpread round Murray all your blooming loves;
Noble and young, he ſtrikes the heart!
Equal the injur'd to defend,
With every ſprightly, every decent part,
To charm the miſtreſs, or to fix the friend,
He with an hundred arts refin'd, [kind;
Shall ſtretch thy conqueſts over half thy
To him each rival ſhall ſubmit,
Make but his riches equal to his wit.
Then ſhall thy form the marble grace,
(Thy Grecian form), and Chloe lend her face.
His houſe embоſom'd in the grove,
Sacred to ſocial life and ſocial love,
Shall glitter o'er the pendent green,
Where Thames reflects the viſionary ſcene:
Thither the ſilver ſounding lyres
Shall call the ſmiling Loves and young Deſires.
There every Grace and Muſe ſhall throng,
Exalt the dance and animate the ſong;
There youths and nymphs in conſort gay,
Shall hail the riſing, cloſe the parting day.

Pope continued to ſhew his regard, even in the laſt act of his life, by appointing him one of his executors.

Whatever propenſities Lord Mansfield might have towards polite literature, he did not permit them to divert his attention from his profeſſion: He ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an extraordinary manner. In the year 1736, the murder of Capt. Porteous by a mob in Edinburgh, after he had been reprieved, occaſioned a cenſure to fall on that town, and a bill of pains and penalties was brought into parliament againſt the Lord Provoſt and the city, which, after various modifications and a firm and unabated oppoſition in every ſtage of its progreſs, paſſed into a law. In both Houſes Mr Murray was employed as an Advocate, and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his clients, that afterwards, in Sept. 1743, he was preſented with the freedom of Edinburgh, in a gold box, profeſſedly, as it was declared, for his ſignal ſervices by his ſpeeches to both Houſes of Parliament in the conduct of that buſineſs. Before this period, we believe, Mr Murray could be conſidered only in his novitiate at the bar.

On the 20th of November 1738, he married Lady Eliſabeth Finch, daughter of the Earl of Winchelſea, and in November 1742, was appointed Solicitor General in the place of Sir John Strange, who reſigned. He likewiſe was choſen to repreſent the town of Boroughbridge in parliament, for which place he was alſo returned in 1747 and 1754.

In March 1746-7 he was appointed one of the managers for the impeachment of Lord Lovat by the Houſe of Commons, and it fell to his lot to obſerve on the evidence previous to the Lords giving their judgement. This taſk he executed with ſo much candour, moderation, and gentleman-like propriety, that Lord Talbot, at the concluſion of his ſpeech, paid him the following compliment: "The abilities of the learned manager who juſt now ſpoke, never appeared with greater ſplendour than at this very hour, when his candour and humanity have been joined to thoſe great abilities which have already made him ſo conſpicuous, that I hope one day to ſee him add luſtre to the dignity of the firſt civil employment in this nation." Lord Lovat himſelf alſo bore teſtimony to the abilities of his adverſary: "I thought myſelf," ſays his Lordſhip, "very much loaded by one Murray *, who, your Lordſhips know, was the bitterеſt evidence there was againſt me. I have ſince ſuffered by another Mr Murray, who, I muſt ſay with pleaſure, is an honour to his country, and whoſe eloquence and learning is much beyond what is to be expreſt by an ignorant man like me. I heard him with pleaſure, though it was againſt me. I have the honour to be his relation, though perhaps he neither knows it nor values it. I wiſh that his being born in the north may not hinder him from the preferment that his merit and learning deſerve."

During the time Mr Murray continued in office, he ſupported with great ability the adminiſtration with which he was connected; and, as may be concluded,

* Lord Mansfield's chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

* One of the evidences againſt him.

rendered himſelf obnoxious to thoſe who were in the oppoſition. The principles of his family, in which we may preſume him to have been educated, have been already noticed; and therefore it will create no ſurpriſe that, in the confidence of friendly intercourſe, or in the moment of exhilaration, he ſhould have uttered ſentiments which youth and inexperience only could palliate. In 1753, accident brought forward a charge againſt him, which is thus related in Lord Melcombe's Diary:

"Meſſ. Foſſett (Fawcett), Murray, and Stone, were much acquainted, if not ſchool fellows in early life. Their fortune led them different ways: Fawcett's was to be a country lawyer and recorder of Newcaſtle. Johnſon, now biſhop of Glouceſter, was one of their aſſociates. On the day the King's birth-day was kept they dined at the Dean of Durham's, at Durham; this Fawcett, Lord Ravenſworth, Major Davidſon, and one or two more, retired after dinner into another room. The converſation turning upon the late Biſhop of Glouceſter's preferments, it was aſked who was to have his prebend of Durham: the Dean ſaid, that the laſt news from London was, that Dr Johnſon was to have it. Fawcett ſaid, he was glad that Johnſon got off ſo well, for he remembered him a Jacobite ſeveral years ago, and that he uſed to be with a relation of his who was very diſaffected, one Vernon *, a mercer, where the Pretender's health was frequently drunk. This paſſing among a few familiar acquaintance, was thought no more of at the time: it ſpread, however, ſo much in the north, and reached town in ſuch a manner, that Mr Pelham thought it neceſſary to deſire Mr Vane, who was a friend to Fawcett, and who employed him in his buſineſs, to write to Fawcett to know if he had ſaid this of Johnſon, and if he had, if it was true.

This letter was written on the 9th of January; it came to Newcaſtle the Friday following. Fawcett was much ſurpriſed; but the poſt going out in a few hours after its arrival, he immediately acknowledged the letter, by a long, but not very explicit anſwer. This Friday happened to be the club-day of the neighbouring gentlemen at Newcaſtle. As ſoon as Lord Ravenſworth, who was a patron and employer of Fawcett, came into the town, Fawcett acquainted him with the extraordinary letter he had received; he told him that he had already anſwered it, and being aſked to ſhow the copy, ſaid he kept none; but deſired Lord Ravenſworth to recollect if he held ſuch a converſation at the Deanry of Durham the day appointed for the birth-day. Ravenſworth recollected nothing at all of it. They went to the club together, and Ravenſworth went the next morning to ſee his mother in the neighbourhood, with whom he ſtaid till Monday; but this thing of ſuch conſequence lying upon his thoughts, he returned by Newcaſtle. He and Fawcett had another converſation; and in endeavouring to refreſh each other's memory about this dreadful delinquency of Johnſon, Fawcett ſaid he could not recollect poſitively at ſuch a diſtance of time, whether Johnſon drank thoſe healths, or had been preſent at the drinking of them, but that Murray and Stone had done both ſeveral times. Ravenſworth was exceſſively alarmed at this with relation to Stone, on account of his office about the Prince; and thus the affair of Johnſon was quite forgotten, and the epiſode became the principal part. There were many more conferences between Ravenſworth and Fawcett upon this ſubject, in which the latter always perſiſted that Stone and Murray were preſent at the drinking, and did drink thoſe healths. It may be obſerved here, that when he was examined upon oath, he ſwore to the years 1731 or 1732, at lateſt. Fawcett comes up as uſual about his law buſineſs, and is examined by Meſſ. Pelham and Vane, who never had heard of Murray * or Stone being named: he is aſked, and anſwers only with relation to Johnſon, never mentioning either of the others; but the love of his country, his king, and poſterity burned ſo ſtrongly in Ravenſworth's boſom, that he could have no reſt till he had diſcovered this enormity. Accordingly, when he came to town, he acquainted the miniſtry and almoſt all his great friends with it, and

* This Vernon is ſaid to have deviſed an eſtate to Mr Murray, which is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the family.

* This tranſaction, however, appears to have been no ſecret ſome years before, being alluded to in the following lines of a poem called "The Proceſſionade," publiſhed in 1746.

This new-fangled Scot who was brought up at home [Rome,
In the very ſame ſchool as his brother at
Kneel'd conſcious, as though his old comrades might urge [George.
He had formerly drunk to the King before

inſiſted on the removal of Stone. The miniſtry would have ſlighted it as it deſerved, but as he perſiſted, and had told ſo many of it, they could not help laying it before the King, who, though he himſelf ſlighted it, was adviſed to examine it, which examination produced this moſt injudicious proceeding in parliament."

This is Lord Melcombe's account; and the ſame author informs us, that Mr Murray, when he heard of the committee being appointed to examine this idle affair, ſent a meſſage to the King, humbly to acquaint him, that if he ſhould be called before ſuch a tribunal on ſo ſcandalous and injurious an account, he would reſign his office, and would refuſe to anſwer. It came, however, before the Houſe of Lords, Jan. 22. 1753, on the motion of the Duke of Bedford. The debate was long and heavy, ſays Lord Melcombe; the Duke of Bedford's performance moderate enough; he divided the Houſe, but it was not told, for there went below the bar with him the Earl Harcourt, Lord Townſhend, the Biſhop of Worceſter, and Lord Talbot only. The Biſhop of Norwich and Lord Harcourt both ſpoke, not to much purpoſe; but neither of them in the leaſt ſupported the Duke's queſtion Upon the whole, Lord Melcombe concludes, "It was the worſt judged, the worſt executed, and the worſt ſupported point that I ever ſaw of ſo much expectation."

On the advancement of Sir Dudley Rider to the Chief Juſticeſhip of the King's Bench in 1754, Mr Murray ſucceeded him as Attorney-General; and on his death, Nov. 1756, again became his ſucceſſor as Chief Juſtice.

On leaving Lincoln's Inn, the late Mr Yorke, who was a member of the ſociety, paid him a compliment of regret in a ſpeech; to which Lord Mansfield returned the following anſwer, which was taken down in ſhort hand by the late Counſellor Munckley:

"I am too ſenſible, Sir, of my undeſerving the praiſes which you have ſo elegantly beſtowed upon me, to ſuffer commendations ſo delicate as yours, to inſinuate themſelves into my mind; but I have pleaſure in that kind partiality which is the occaſion of them; to deſerve ſuch praiſes is a worthy object of ambition; and from ſuch a tongue flattery itſelf is pleaſing.

If I have had in any meaſure ſucceſs in my profeſſion, it is owing to that great man who has preſided in our higheſt courts of judicature the whole time I attended the bar: it was impoſſible to attend him, to ſit under him every day, without catching ſome beams from his light, (in this place he enumerated Lord Hardwicke's particular excellencies—and then went on).

The diſciples of Socrates, whom I will take the liberty to call the great *lawyer* of antiquity, ſince the firſt principles of all law are derived from his philoſophy, owe their reputation to your having been the reporters of the ſayings of their maſter: if we can arrogate nothing to ourſelves, we may boaſt the *ſchool* we were brought up in; the ſcholar may glory in his maſter, and we may challenge paſt ages to ſhow us his equal.

My Lord Bacon had the ſame extent of thought, and the ſame ſtrength of language and expreſſion; but his life had a ſtain.

My Lord Clarendon had the ſame abilities and the ſame zeal for the conſtitution of his country; but the civil war prevented his laying *deep* the foundations of law; and the avocations of politics interrupted the buſineſs of the chancellor.

My Lord Somers came the neareſt to his character; but his time was ſhort, and envy and faction ſullied the luſtre of his glory.

It is the peculiar felicity of the great man I am ſpeaking of, to have preſided very near twenty years, and to have ſhone with a ſplendour that has roſe ſuperior to faction, and that has ſubdued envy.

I did not intend to have ſaid, I ſhould not have ſaid ſo much upon this occaſion, but that in this ſituation, with all that hear me, what I ſay muſt carry the weight of teſtimony, rather than appear the voice of panegyric.

For you, Sir, you have given great pledges to your country, and, large as the expectations of the public are concerning you, I dare ſay you will anſwer them.

For the ſociety, I ſhall always think myſelf honoured by every mark of their eſteem, affection, and friendſhip, and ſhall deſire the continuance of it no longer than while I remain zealous for the conſtitution of this country, and a friend to the intereſts of virtue."

(To be continued.)

On the SLAVE TRADE.

[From the Works of Dr Franklin.]

READing in the newſpapers the ſpeech of Mr Jackſon in Congreſs againſt meddling with the affair of ſlavery, or attempting to mend the condition of ſlaves, it put me in mind of a ſimilar ſpeech, made about one hundred years ſince, by Sidi Mehemet Ibrahim, a member of the Divan of Algiers, which may be ſeen in Martin's account of his conſulſhip, 1687. It was againſt granting the petition of the ſect called ERIKA, or PURISTS, who prayed for the abolition of piracy and ſlavery, as being unjuſt. Mr Jackſon does not quote it; perhaps he has not ſeen it. If, therefore, ſome of its reaſonings are to be found in his eloquent ſpeech, it may only ſhew that mens intereſts operate, and are operated on, with ſurpriſing ſimilarity, in all countries and climates, whenever they are under ſimilar circumſtances. The African ſpeech, as tranſlated, is as follows:

"Alla Biſmillah, &c. God is great, and Mahomet is his Prophet.

Have theſe Erika conſidered the conſequences of granting their petition? If we ceaſe our cruiſes againſt the Chriſtians, how ſhall we be furniſhed with the commodities their countries produce, and which are ſo neceſſary for us? If we forbear to make ſlaves of their people, Who, in this hot climate, are to cultivate our lands? who are to perform the common labours of our city and of our families? Muſt we not then be our own ſlaves? And is there not more compaſſion and more favour due to us Muſſulmen, than to thoſe Chriſtian dogs? We have now above fifty thouſand ſlaves in and near Algiers. This number, if not kept up by freſh ſupplies, will ſoon diminiſh, and be gradually annihilated. If, then, we ceaſe taking and plundering the infidel ſhips, and making ſlaves of the ſeamen and paſſengers, our lands will become of no value, for want of cultivation; the rents of houſes in the city will ſink one half; and the revenues of government, ariſing from the ſhare of prizes, muſt be totally deſtroyed; and for what? To gratify the whim of a whimſical ſect, who would have us not only forbear making more ſlaves, but even manumit thoſe we have. But who is to indemnify their maſters for their loſs? Will the ſtate do it? Is our treaſury ſufficient? Will the Erika do it? Can they do it? Or would they, to do what they think juſtice to the ſlaves, do a greater injuſtice to the owners? And if we ſet our ſlaves free, what is to be done with them? Few of them will return to their native countries; they know too well the greater hardſhips they muſt there be ſubject to. They will not embrace our holy religion: they will not adopt our manners: our people will not pollute themſelves by intermarrying with them. Muſt we maintain them as beggars in our ſtreets; or ſuffer our properties to be the prey of their pillage? for men accuſtomed to ſlavery will not work for a livelihood when not compelled. And what is there ſo pitiable in their preſent condition? Were they not ſlaves in their own countries? Are not Spain, Portugal, France, and the Italian States governed by deſpots, who hold all their ſubjects in ſlavery, without exception? Even England treats her ſailors as ſlaves, for they are, whenever the government pleaſes, ſeized and confined in ſhips of war, condemned not only to work, but to fight for ſmall wages, or a mere ſubſiſtence not better than our ſlaves are allowed by us. Is their condition then made worſe by their falling into our hands? No; they have only exchanged one ſlavery for another; and I may ſay a better: for here they are brought into a land where the ſun of Iſlamiſm gives forth its light, and ſhines in full ſplendour, and they have an opportunity of making themſelves acquainted with the true doctrine, and thereby ſaving their immortal ſouls. Thoſe who remain at home have not that happineſs. Sending the ſlaves home, then, would be ſending them out of light into darkneſs.

"I repeat the queſtion, What is to be done with them? I have heard it ſuggeſted, that they may be planted in the Wilderneſs, where there is plenty of land for them to ſubſiſt on, and where they may flouriſh as a free ſtate. But they are, I doubt, too little diſpoſed to labour without compulſion, as well as too ignorant to eſtabliſh good government: and the wild Arabs would ſoon moleſt and deſtroy, or again enſlave them. While ſerving us, we take care to provide them with every thing; and they are treated with humanity. The labourers in their own countries are, as I am informed, worſe fed, lodged, and clothed. The condition of moſt of them is therefore already mended, and requires